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Wednesday, March 27, 1974
Chaitra 6, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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CONTENTS

(Fifth Series, Volume XXXVII, 10th Session 1974)

No. 26, Wednesday, March 27, 1974/Chaitra 6, 1896 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred questions Nos. 466, 467, 469 to 471 and 473 .	1–28
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred questions Nos. 465, 468, 472 and 474 to 485 .	29–39
Unstarred questions Nos. 4720 to 4735, 4737 to 4803, 4805 to 4815, 4817 to 4821, 4823 to 4871 and 4873 to 4917	39–194
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported non-availability of berthing facilities for the Incoming Ships in Madras and Bombay Ports . .	194–209
Papers Laid on the Table	209–10
Messages from Rajya Sabha	210–11
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Thirty-eighth Report	211
Public Accounts Committee —	
Hundredth Report	211–13
Personal Explanation by Minister—	
Shri L. N. Mishra	213 19
Election to Committee —	
Indian Council of Agricultural Research . .	219
Matter Under Rule 377—	
Crime in Suburban Trains on the Central and Western Railways	220–22
Demands for Grants, 1974-75—	
Ministry of Industrial Development and Department of Science and Technology . .	222–357
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	222–36
Shri M. C. Daga	236–42

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri K. S. Chavda	242– 46
Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari	246– 75
Shri H. M. Patel	276– 79
Shri Vayalar Ravi	279– 83
Shri D. D. Desai	283– 88
Shri Dhamankar	288– 92
Shri C. M. Stephen	292– 95
Dr. Kailas	295– 99
Shri P. R. Shenoy	299–304
Shri N. P. Yadav	304–307
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	307– 10
Shri K. Gopal	310
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli	310– 17
Shri Jagannath Rao	317– 20
Shri Giridhar Gomango	320– 22
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal	322– 26
Shri Basheshwar Nath Bhargava	326– 31
Shri C. Subramaniam	331– 55
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	357– 71
Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya	365– 71
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Rehabilitation of Refugees from Former East Pakistan	371– 96
Shri Samar Guha	371– 79
Shri R. K. Khadilkar	389– 96

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 27, 1974/Chaitra 6, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN WEST BENGAL, GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA

+

*466. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial estates and sheds functioning in West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra and small scale industrial units reported working on the 31st December, 1973; and

(b) the outlay for the programme of industrial estates and sheds in these States during Fifth five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(As on 31-3-1973)

(a)

Name of the state	No. of estates functioning	No. of sheds functioning	No. of units functioning
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	5	97	73
Gujarat	57	1935	2483
Maharashtra	51	1647	1565

(b) Outlay envisaged by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Five Year Plan :—

West Bengal : Rs. 100 lakhs

Maharashtra : Rs. 150 lakhs

No outlay has been envisaged for industrial estates in the State Plan of Gujarat. Industrial Estates will be constructed by Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : The statement portrays a very dismal picture. While 57 industrial estates are functioning in Gujarat and 51 industrial estates are functioning in Maharashtra, only five are functioning in West Bengal. This is no case of disparity. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell me how this sky-high difference has cropped up ? Is availability of finance and raw materials the reason why these institutions grow so fast in Maharashtra and Gujarat and is non-availability of these things the reason why they did not grow in West Bengal ? Also I want to know how many financial institutions are Bombay-based and how many of them are Calcutta-based.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Unfortunately these figures are a little bit misleading in the sense that, after all, industrial estates are part of the process of establishing small scale industries; where industrial development had not taken place, steps had to be taken to build up industrial estates by States themselves and then provide facilities and then start small scale industries in the States. Therefore, comparison will have to be made not with reference to industrial estates as such but with regard to the number of small scale industries which have come up in Gujarat State or Maharashtra State or West Bengal State. From that point of view, West Bengal stands very high—with regard to the number of small scale industries which have come up even without the assistance of industrial estates. That shows the high level of industrial development which has already taken place there. Therefore, the hon. Member need not be under the impression that, simply because there are not many industrial estates in West Bengal, small scale industries have not developed.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : That part of the question apart, the number of small units functioning in West Bengal is only 73 whereas the number of small units functioning in Gujarat is 2,483 and the number in Maharashtra is 1,565. This is the difference. Whatever improvement West Bengal had, it was West Bengal Government's job. Under the Central scheme, what benefit has West Bengal derived ? Secondly, this itself provides enough employment. West Bengal is a problem-ridden State so far as employment is concerned. What remedial measures did the Government of India take to help West Bengal in solving the unemployment problem by providing these facilities under the Industrial Estates scheme ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have already explained why Industrial Estates are created. Industrial Estates are created where people are not coming forward to establish small scale industries and, therefore, assistance was necessary. I would like to give the figures also.

As far as small scale industries as such are concerned, by the end of 1972, the number of units registered in West Bengal were 29,137 whereas Gujarat had only 19,966 in spite of the fact that so many industrial estates are there. Maharashtra is a little above West Bengal with 33,000—4,000 more. Therefore, central assistance has been given for the purpose of removing the imbalances in the industrial development. Whereas West Bengal stands foremost in industrial development and there are others coming forward to start small scale industries with bank assistance and all those things, that is why this form of assistance was not given. But we have to take into account the totality of the situation in judging the development, particularly, of small scale industries.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : In view of the answer given, may I ask that due to want of sympathy, West Bengal State has not developed its industrial estates. If you kindly see, in the five industrial estates, out of 166 sheds completed, only 127 sheds were occupied by the small scale industrial entrepreneurs. Is it not enough to show that due to paucity of funds they are not in a position to get occupation of the sheds in the industrial estates functioning in West Bengal ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That only shows the entrepreneurs in West Bengal do not depend upon facilities created by the State for starting small scale industries because even outside the industrial estate, a large number of industries have come about and, therefore, it is only where they are unable to get on without the assistance, they go to the Industrial estates. That shows that industrial estate is not a necessity there. That is why perhaps if you create more industrial estates, there will be greater unoccupied sheds. That is why we should look into the question of a large number of small scale industries coming into existence and in that, West Bengal is leading most of the other States.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to the hon. Minister's argument, it is difficult to follow why the number of industrial estates allotted to Maharashtra should, in that case, be so much higher than in West Bengal because the number of small scale units which have come up outside the industrial estates is much higher in Maharashtra than in West Bengal. In spite of that we find that West Bengal has got much fewer industrial estates than Maharashtra There is no comparison between the two. So, this seems to be a case of spite, for despite the fact that in Maharashtra so many small scale industries have come up—a higher number, outside the industrial estates, they have been given so much favoured treatment as compared to West Bengal Why ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM . What we have to take into account is : how many small scale units have come into existence in each State As far as that is concerned, I have given the number. West Bengal, at the end of 1972—29,000 odd. Maharashtra has no doubt a little more—about 33,000, including all the industrial estates put together and outside the industrial estates also This shows that West Bengal industrialists and entrepreneures as a class perhaps do not like industrial estates functioning in that way. After all conditions vary from place to place because even the small number of estates already started have not been occupied fully.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Following the argument of the hon. Minister that more industrial estates in West Bengal cannot be economically viable I have not understood this argument. The industrial estates are necessitated to be started in the rural areas other than the big metropolitan cities. Also it is known to the hon. Minister very clearly that except for a small portion of 24 Parganas district, Calcutta and Howrah, all other districts of West Bengal are declared as 'backward' by the Planning Commission. What steps the hon. Minister is going to take to put in more industrial estates in those backward areas where there is large scope for small scale industries to come up ? Even without industrial estates in large numbers in West Bengal there are large number of small-scale industrial units, about 29,000 by the end of 1972, as the hon. Minister said. So, I want to ask of him whether the hon. Minister will take further steps to start more industrial estates in those districts marked as 'backward' areas.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is a matter which the State Government will have to tackle. With regard to rural areas which are not developed we also give positive direction and orientation or establishment of small-scale industries in the rural areas rather than urban areas and already industrialised areas. This is a new direction which we want to give in the Fifth Plan.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि लघु उद्योगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों मे चलाया जा रहा है उनकी वहां स्थापना की जा रही है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में और खासकर छत्तीसगढ़ मे जो बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have full sympathy for Madhya Pradesh but I will not be able to give the answer just now as I do not have the information.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister avoided reply to the question put by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Upto 1972 he says 29,000 small-scale units are there in West Bengal. It is 33,000 in Maharashtra. This relates to 1972, 1973 and 3 months of 1974. I want to know whether these 29,000 small units are really working or they had been closed down. In the periphery of Howrah small factories were closed down; hundreds of small scale bulb manufacturing factories are closed down. I can give many such examples. That is due to lack of supply of raw materials and financial assistance either from the

State Government or from Central Government. I want to know whether it is within the knowledge of the Central Minister and if so, what action he is going to take so that more such units come into existence.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am fully aware, not only small-scale units but large-scale units and medium-scale units got closed down during the period when the hon. Member's party was in charge of the affairs of West Bengal. (*Interruption*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Absolutely wrong; I strongly protest; I challenge him. He should withdraw it if he is wrong. Don't make them scapegoats. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Do not lose your temper.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I know this is an unpalatable fact. (*interruptions*). But, steps are being taken now to reopen many of the units; many of the units have also been reopened. I am also aware that there are certain industries, particularly, small-scale industries which exist only on paper for the purpose of quota. We are aware of that not only in West Bengal but also in other States. That is why census is now being taken unit by unit for trying to find out their capacity, how they have been functioning and they have been utilising their raw materials. And once the census is over, we may be able to come to the correct opinion with regard to the ghost factories.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I pass on to the next question.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, I wanted to ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the next question which is in your name.

MR. RANEN SEN : Sir it is very important so far as West Bengal is concerned. I want to put a question. I was trying to get up with a view to catching your eyes. Please allow me to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. After all, there should be a limit to the number of questions. It is not necessary always that West Bengal Members should ask questions. Please proceed on to the next question which is in your name.

TAKE OVER OF GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, DELHI

*467. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken over the management of Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, the date on which the industry was taken over and how many factories were there in the entire group of Ganesh Mills;

(c) the number of factories managed by Government; and

(d) the number of factories actually functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House

Statement

Government have taken over the management of Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, on 3rd November, 1972, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There were five factories in the group, all of which have taken over, and are being managed through the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited. Only the Electrical Fan and Fractional Horse Power motors manufacturing unit at Delhi is not functioning at present, and necessary steps are being taken to reopen the unit.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that Government, after taking over the management of this company, have to purchase a large number of fans for the various departments? Is it also a fact that under similar circumstances the fan units in Calcutta—Panda & Company —have got quite a number of more than 300—personal staff who are unemployed due to the closure of fan units? In Delhi Flour Mills, may I know, what prevented the Government from the R.C.I's taking over these fan units of the Ganesh Flour Mills so long?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Orders have been given to take over the units which were run economically And, out of five industries, four have been taken up and they are running now. We are examining whether this fifth fan factory could be started or not. The examination is going on and we shall be able to inform the House as soon as a decision is taken. In all likelihood, we may be able to start this also. This is what I am told now.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it also a fact that these fan units have got very sophisticated machines? Is it also a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Metropolitan Council has also recommended to Government to take over these fan units and to run them? He made this recommendation long before and in spite of that the Government is still hesitating to take over these fan units.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After all no final decision is taken to run the unit. As such, it is not correct to say that it has got the most sophisticated machinery for producing the fans. The report I have with me shows that it has out-of-date machinery and we have to replace it. If we have to start it, then we have to consider the question of investment that would be involved and how we are able to work it. Now that is under the consideration and, as already stated, indications are that it may be possible to start this unit.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : I want to know whether it is a fact that Mr. Mathur and Mr. G. D. Morarka, notorious tax evaders have looted so many companies and also this company? Whether it is a fact that IRCI is contemplating to hand over these units again to the same man after rehabilitation?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as I know there is no such proposal under consideration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK . Sir what are the advantages of taking over the management only? It would be better to liquidate the entire concern and then buying it at its book value.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : That takes a little time. First we take over the management and then we try to evolve methods for the purpose of taking it over entirely.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उस में कहा गया है कि सरकार ने इस कम्पनी के पांच यूनिट अपने हाथ मे ले लिये है, जिन मे से दो आज भी बन्द पडे है : एक फोन बनाने वाली फैक्टरी और दूसरी मोटर बनाने वाली फैक्टरी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का क्या अनुमान है कि उन को चालू करने पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा। गणेश फ्लोर मिल के ये यूनिट काफी दिनों से बन्द थे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले उनमें जो मजदूर काम करते थे, क्या उन्ही को पुन: काम पर रखा गया है, या दूसरे मजदूरो को रखा गया है, या कोई छटनी की गई है । सरकार ने जो यूनिट अपने हाथ मे लिये है, उनके लिए कम्पनी ने कितना मुआवजा मांगा है और कितना दिया गया है?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM · Sir, the policy is to re-employ the old workers as far as possible but if they had sought employment elsewhere naturally we will have to recruit new hands. These are not two factories. It is one factory

manufacturing fans and fractional horse power motors and the state of this unit is being reviewed. As far as possible we shall try to take it over for the purpose of running it. As regards compensation, there is no question of compensation when we take over the management. It is only when we nationalise that the question of compensation will arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd. at Delhi were formerly shifted from Pakistan. If so, whether it got compensation for its evacuee property. If so, what is the reason that recently a year before according to enemy properties declared in Pakistan an ex-gratia compensation to the extent of Rs. 27 lakhs given to this company ?

What are the reasons for it, and what are the facts thereabout ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was received as compensation for the company's properties in Pakistan....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Rs. 27 lakhs.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It had its own units in Pakistan also. Most of this amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was utilised for paying off arrears of income-tax, wages etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My first question has not been answered namely whether it was totally transferred at the time of partition or it continued up to the 1965 Indo-Pak war and if not, how they were entitled to get Rs. 27 lakhs as *ex-gratia* compensation.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As for as my information goes, they had some units in Pakistan also in addition to these five units, and it is for these units that we have received compensation of Rs. 25 lakhs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether there were companies up to the 1965 war, because this *ex-gratia* compensation is given for properties which were declared as enemy properties at the time of the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the facts with regard to this. But the fact is that we received Rs. 25 lakhs as compensation. If the hon. Member is interested in having further particulars, he may write to me, and certainly I shall supply the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय आज के प्रश्नों में एक ही सदस्य के नाम से दो प्रश्न 468 और 479 दिये गये हैं। क्या यह कोई नई परम्परा डाली गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नीचे नोट किया गया है कि वह सवाल ट्रासफर किया गया है।

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR U.P. for 1974-75

469. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a special provision, outside the plan, of about Rs. 139 crores for U.P. for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : सारे सदन को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी भाग बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य पूर्वी राज्य भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। एक राज्य तो तीसरे स्थान से तेरहवें स्थान पर चला गया है। श्री धर और श्री धारिया इस बात को जानते हैं। यदि इन पूर्वी राज्यों को—खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार और आसाम को विशेष सहायता नहीं दी गई,....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मध्य प्रदेश को।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :....तो जिस इमबेलेंस की बात श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने कही है वह

कैसे दूर हो पायेगा ? अगर यू० पी० को नही तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और अन्य पूर्वी राज्यो को विशेष सहायता दी जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D P DHAR) : The question specifically relates to an enquiry whether a sum of Rs 139 crores is being provided for UP as special grant or fund This is not true No special provision has been made of the order of Rs 139 crores for UP, but as far as the question of dealing with the backwardness of certain areas of UP or dealing with certain specific problems of UP is concerned, certainly in the Plan itself provisions have been made adequately for that purpose

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मडल प्लानिग कमीशन ने देश के जिन 54 जिलो को आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछडा हुआ बताया है जब इस तरह के विशेष फड्ज का एलाटमेंट किया जायेगा तो क्या मत्री महोदय उन 54 जिला का भी ख्याल करेगे ?

योजना मत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर) जरूर करेगे ।

श्री सरजू पाडेय अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पाच जिला झासी, बरेली, बलिया और दो और जिलो को जिनके नाम मुझे याद नही है खास तौर से पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना में डेवलप करने की योजना बनाई गई है और उसके लिये कुछ स्पेशल फड भी प्रोवाइड किए गए है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इसी तरह के और जिले है जिनको पटेल आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पिछडा जिला कहा था 15 जिले वह है उसमे न आजमगढ़ का नाम है न बलिया का नाम है, न गाजीपुर का नाम है, न बस्ती का या देवरिया का नाम है। तो मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह जो धन सरकार की ओर से दिया जा रहा है खास-तौर से इन जिलो के लिये उस का क्राइटीरिया क्या है और उसमे और जिले शुमार किये जायेगे या नही ?

SHRI D P DHAR . The hon member has mentioned the state of distress which obtains in five districts, out of which he does not remember the names of two But taking into account his great concern for these districts, we shall look into this

SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD . UP is one of the very backward States, specially the hill regions, Eastern UP and Bundelkhand Keeping in view the population and poverty, why has this provision not been made ? Further, has the UP Government made such a request to the Central Government or not ?

Mr SPEAKER The same question was asked by Shri Mandal

SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD Has the UP Government made such a request ?

SHRI D P DHAR I have nothing to add to the submissions I have already made

तस्करी रोकने के लिए राज्य की सीमा बन्द करने का बिहार सरकार द्वारा अनुरोध

*470 **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की सीमा बन्द करने और कडे पग उठाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मागी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तस्करी की रोकथाम हतु बिहार सरकार को किस रूप में सहायता दी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी 1974 में जिस समय राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ उस समय केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की पहले से की गई तैनातगी का ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुरोध को स्वीकार नही कर सकी । फिर भी हम राज्य से तस्करी को रोकने में सहायता करने के लिये, राज्य सरकार से उसकी

वर्तमान आवश्यकताओ का पता लगा रहे है जिससे कि सीमा शुल्क कलेक्टर पटना के अधीन वर्तमान प्रबन्धों को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रयोजन हेतु यथासंभव सहायता प्रदान की जा सके ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन् केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की तैनातगी के बावजूद बिहार सरकार की सीमा की बन्दी और तस्करी रोकने के लियें कडे कदम उठाने के निमित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो सहायता का अनुरोध करना पडा इस पृष्ठभूमि मे मै मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि क्या उन को इस बात की खबर है कि अभी इसी जनवरी-फरवरी मे हिन्दुस्तान से धान नेपाल गया और अभी इन महीनो मे नेपाल से धान अधिक मूल्य पर बिक्री के लिये हिन्दुस्तान लाया जा रहा है ? इतना ही नही नेपाल मे जो विदेशी माल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन्फार्मेशन दे रहे है । आप को सवाल करना चाहिए भाषण क्यो करते है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : सवाल ही कर रहा हू । उसमें कुछ बातो पर प्रकाश डालना होगा जो इन्फार्मेशन आपके लिये भी आवश्यक है। नेपाल मे विदेश से जो सामान बिक्री के लिये आते है उनकी बिक्री नेपालगज मे न होकर हिन्दुस्तान मे होती है और इतना ही नही ला एण्ड आर्डर के लिहाज से भी डेंजर जोन बन गया है। तो राज्य सरकार ने जिस गंभीरता से केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता का अनुरोध किया था केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार नही किया । मै सरकार से पूछना चाहता हू कि उस सीमा की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये तत्क्षण कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : श्रीमन् उस समय तो जैसा इसमे उत्तर मे कहा गया है तत्काल कोई फोर्स नही भेजी गई थी, लेकिन उसके बाद फरवरी और मार्च में भेजी गई है और वह ला एण्ड आर्डर के उद्देश्य से मुख्यत: भेजी गई है । लेकिन दूसरी जगह पर उस का उपयोग हो सकता है। हमने ब्यूरो आफ रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट आफ पुलिस का जो विभाग है उसके जिम्मे यह किया था और कहा था कि इंडो नेपाल बोर्डर पर जो तस्करी होती है उस का अध्ययन किया जाय और मार्ग सुझाए जाये जिनसे कि उसको रोका जा सके । गत सप्ताह उनकी रिपोर्ट आई है और उस पर हम विचार कर रहे है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या आपको यह पता है कि नेपाल की सीमा भारत के साथ लगती है और बिहार मे उसके उत्तर की तरफ नपाल है तो उत्तर मे पूरब तक जो नेपाल की सीमा है और आप का आदमी कोई जाच पडताल करने के लिये या रखवाली को जाय तो उसके लिये कोई आवागमन का साधन नही है जब तक वह नही होता है तब तक आप तस्करी रोक नही सकते है तो उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, Indo-Nepal border runs for about 980 miles, and out of this, 414 miles fall in the State of Bihar

As regards the steps taken for the prevention of smuggling, I may point out that there is a network of land, customs stations; these, and the customs preventive parties in Bihar, are under the overall supervision of the Collector of Customs, Patna Some of these units have been provided with jeeps, arms and ammunitions. In view of the multiplicity of agencies, periodical co-ordination meeting are also held at various levels between the officials of the State Government and the Government of India. Jeeps have also been provided to the customs staff for intensified patrolling of the border.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आ रहा है . . .

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let me complete the answer. As the hon. Home Minister has stated already, the recommendations made by the BPRD, are under the examination of the Central Government. Only after the examination of all these recommendations, we will be able to say how far we will be able to help them

As far as the roads are concerned, it is for the State Governments to seal the border or to construct the roads wherever they like

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरी बात का जवाब नही आया। मेरा कहना यह है कि स्मगलिंग रोकने के लिये पूरब से पश्चिम तक नेपाल बार्डर पर कोई सडक नही है। कितनी ही वहा पर नदिया है और कोई अगर जाना चाहे तो जाना सभव नही है। इसलिए जब तक सडक नही बनती है तब तक कैसे उसको रोक सकते है ? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उसके लिये क्या कर रही है क्योकि यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है स्मगलिंग को रोकना।

श्री उमाशकर दीक्षित : जब हम दूसरी सिफारिशो पर विचार करेंगे तो उसके साथ यह जो सुझाव आपने दिया है उस पर भी विचार किया जायगा।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE The hon Deputy Minister stated that a number of jeeps had been provided to various organisations Now, he admits that there are no roads in that area What are those jeeps doing there ? Is it for the purpose of helping, after the smuggling is over, that the jeeps are utilised ?

SHRI F H MOHSIN Jeeps do not need pucca roads, even on kuchha roads jeeps could go.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many have been provided and how are they being utilised in those areas ? He said that it is for the State Governments to construct the roads

SHRI F. H MOHSIN . I have no information.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : प्रश्न से और उत्तर से यह साफ है कि सीमा पर तस्करी बहुत बडी मात्रा मे हो रही है और दुख की बात यह है कि वह नेपाल और भारत के बीच मे तस्करी नही है बल्कि चीन और भारत के बीच की तस्करी हो जाती है। आज अभाव के समय मे बहुत बडी मात्रा में हमारे यहा से खाद्यान्न नेपाल के रास्ते चीन भेजते है। मै जानना चाहूगा कि इस तस्करी में विगत एक वर्ष के अन्दर कितने लोग पकडे गए है तथा जो लोग पकडे गये है क्या उसमे कुछ सरकारी पदाधिकारियो का भी हाथ है यदि हा तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस सवाल से पैदा नही होता है, इस के लिये आप अलैहदा प्रश्न कीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह गलत नही किया है, इसके अन्तर्गत ही है, आप देख ले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपने ही इस बात का फैसला करना है, तो मेरे बोलने की क्या जरूरत है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : फैसला तो आपने ही करना है, लेकिन मैने सम्बद्ध प्रश्न पूछा है, असम्बद्ध प्रश्न नही उठाया है। जब तक एक वर्ष के आकडे न हो, कि तस्करी हुई है या नही हुई है, कितनी हुई है कितने लोग पकडे गये है, तब तक आप कैसे जान सकते है। इस लिये आप सरकार से कहे —इस का कुछ जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल मे फैक्चुअल इन्फार्मेशन मागी गई है, कि सीलिंग हुई या नही हुई है, इसलिये आप सील के बारे मे पूछे। अगर आप यह जानना चाहते है कि कितने पकडे गये, क्या हुआ है तो उसके लिये मिनिस्टर को नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : तस्कर का व्यापार देश में दिनोदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, नेपाल के बार्डर पर तो बड़ी संख्या में बड़ा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिये किस-किस प्रकार की मदद मांगी है ? उन्होंने कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयां लिखी है और उसकी तुलना में आप की ओर से कितना सहयोग मिला है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि जितने तस्कर व्यापार होते है , इनमें राजनीतिक पार्टिया और सरकारी व्यक्ति मिले होते है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने बड़ा अच्छा और रेलेवेन्ट प्रश्न पूछा, लेकिन आखिरी चीज जोड़ कर उसको स्पाएल कर दिया ।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, the State Government have only asked for the help of the Central Reserve Police to seal the borders. The letter was received on 16th January 1974. When the message was received, we had no spare C.R.P. contingents. At present, of course, we have placed so many CRP companies at the disposal of the Bihar Government, and as has been pointed out by the hon. Home Minister, if there is need for sealing the borders, they could utilise these forces. There is no difficulty in regard to sealing of the borders, if the Bihar Government so wishes. The forces are already there.

ISSUE OF LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

*471. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences have been issued for the manufacture of watches in private sector;

(b) if so, the names of the parties to whom licences have been issued :

(c) whether these parties have technical competence to manufacture watches; and

(d) whether there is any representation to reserve the manufacture of components of watches in small scale sector of industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Watch is not an Industry included in the Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Schemes of seventeen parties for manufacture of wrist watch in the private sector have been approved; of these, nine parties have been permitted foreign collaboration.

(c) While approving of schemes in principle, the technical competence of the parties, their phased manufacturing programme and other relevant factors have been duly taken into account.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : It is stated that nine parties have been permitted foreign collaboration, for the manufacture of watches. What is the total foreign exchange involved in this foreign collaboration ? Secondly, in view of the fact that watches can be manufactured with local skill, what is the necessity for this foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Sir, we do not still have the technology for the manufacture of wrist watches. In regard to time pieces and clocks, no doubt, we have the technology and we do not have foreign collaboration in regard to these two items. But, as far as watches are concerned, still.....

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : What about HMT ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : HMT is already functioning with foreign collaboration. Therefore, some of the units which have come up in the private sector, are getting collaboration

from HMT. But, it cannot be confined to one make alone. Various other things will have to be considered. That is why, foreign collaboration is permitted, particularly, with Swiss manufacturers. It is not possible to immediately give the foreign exchange outflow, because it will depend upon production. The production factor will come into existence. There is the question of fixed royalty of 2% taxable for 5 years and in certain cases, fee for technical know-how has to be paid It varies from case to case.

SHRI P R SHENOY. In Bangalore and other places, a number of small scale units have come up, for manufacture of watch parts. In view of this, I would like to know whether Government will consider approving the manufacture of spare parts in small scale sector only?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : I know quite a few units have come up round about Bangalore producing components, mainly in the small-scale sector When they produce components, the volume of production is bound to be of the order that would be suitable only for the small-scale sector. So far the question of reserving this for the small-scale sector, has not arisen. We have asked the Directorates of Industries to examine it.

श्री रामकंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में घड़िया निर्माण के लिये जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, वे कौन-कौन से राज्यो को दिये गये है और उनमें कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are Haryana, Bombay, Kerala, Kashmir, Delhi, Hyderabad, Dharwar, Madras, Ahmedabad, etc.

SHRI NOORAL HUDA : In view of the replies given by the Minister, may I know the factors responsible for dependence on the foreign technology for manufacturing wrist watches in our country, how long we shall have to depend on foreign technology and whether these licence have been issued to any parties in the eastern region like Assam, Tripura and West Bengal?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I read out the places. There is one application from the Tripura Government for a licence and it is under consideration. Perhaps they may get it. But for that, I do not see any other name here. This is a very specialised technology and unless we spend a sufficient amount of money on R & D to develop that technology within the country, it will not be possible for us to have indigenous technology. We will certainly find out whether it is worthwhile to develop this technology because even the highly developed countries depend on specialised technology available from a few countries

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : What about Darjeeling?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : I have read out the names of the places.

DR H P SHARMA. HMT is one of those projects of which the public sector can be rightly proud of. Even after the successful manufacture of watches in the public sector, is the Government revising its policy? You are granting 9 more foreign collaborations Does it mean any shift in the policy of Government?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : As I said, this is not an industry which comes under the scheduled industries. Therefore, Government have absolutely no control over it. It is only when capital goods or imported raw materials are required that they come to us for clearance. This industry is completely outside the purview of Central jurisdiction. Therefore, there is no question of going behind the policy. We encourage public sector projects as far as possible, even for the manufacture of watches

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It appears from the statement of the Minister that we are far behind, so far as the technology in the production of watches is concerned. I agree with Dr. Sharma

when he says that we are proud of our HMT. They make very good watches. May I know whether the Government have any scheme for the expansion of HMT to produce watches according to the needs of the country?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : So far as expansion is concerned, I am glad to inform the hon. Member that a new unit is being put up at Kashmir. If he requires any other particulars, he may address his questions to the Ministry of Heavy Industries, which is in charge of HMT.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the private sector is not moving with the tide, while giving licences for the manufacture of watches will he ensure that the watches made by them move along with time and tide?

Shri C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is why, unfortunately, we are still tied with foreign technology. I am sure when the private sector or the public sector is able to keep time, as far as watched are concerned, with regard to technology, then we can avoid foreign technology.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : What are the names of the foreign manufacturers whose collaborations have been accepted?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I can give one or two names—Roamer Watch Company and Camy. Most of them are from Switzerland.

ACTION AGAINST PERSONS INDULGING IN PROFITEERING, BLACKMARKETING AND ADULTERATION

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*473. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make certain additional provisions for action against persons indulging in profiteering, black-marketing and adulteration of food and drugs which pose a great threat to the development and the progress of the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Proposals for amending the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to make the provisions more effective and stringent and to provide for more deterrent punishments to the offenders are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is good that the Government is considering a proposal to make the punishments more deterrent, because these people commit more heinous crimes against society. Adulteration is widerpread not only in foodgrains but also in drugs. Unfortunately, the machinery which is implementing the law against adulteration is also corrupt. Further, the machinery has to be strengthened to deal with this urgent problem. When do you propose to make these amendments to the Acts and what are your proposals to get up the machinery to implement the provisions?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Actually, the Home Ministry is not concerned with the amendment of the various Acts, but we have collected information from the various Ministries. For instance, the Essential Commodities Act is handled by the Ministry of Commerce. They are trying to make it more stringent. The Law Commission in its 47th Report has also made suggestions, which may be of interest to the hon. Member. The suggestions are (1) that the maximum term of imprisonment should be increased from five to seven years; (2) the offences punishable under this Act should be made non-bailable; (3) a new section 10(b) should be inserted to provide for the public condemna-

tion of corporations convicted for offences under this Act; and (4) *mens rea* should be presumed, it being open to the accused to disprove it. The Ministry of Commerce is going even beyond this. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce is also considering the provision of a mandatory punishment for the first offender. It proposes that the minimum term of imprisonment of at least one month should be made obligatory in the case of first offence also, except where the offence is only technical, in which case fine alone can be imposed. In the second offence it is proposed that the minimum punishment should not be less than three years of rigorous imprisonment. It has also proposed that forfeiture of property and suspension of business, as provided in sub-sections 7(1)(b) and 7(3), should be mandatory even in the case of the first offence. In the same way, the Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs Act are also being amended so that government may have sufficient legal powers to deal with them.

In the next Five Year Plan, it is proposed that the governmental machinery for implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and other Acts should also be strengthened, the laboratories should be established so that proper analysis of drugs and adulterated foodstuffs is done expeditiously and the administrative machinery should also be geared up to meet the needs of time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have got any information in regard to the total number arrests and the action taken against black-marketeers and profiteers in different States.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : A statement was laid on the Table of the House on 6th March, 1974 in answer to another Question in which we had given all the figures, the number of persons in jail custody under MISA, DIR and other Acts and also the number of persons prosecuted under DIR and other Acts, under detention as well as under prosecution.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Minister, while giving detailed replies has suggested that the Government are considering the matter of having more stringent laws in order to deal with this problem of increasing profiteering, black-marketing and adulteration. May I know in what specific details does the Government find the existing provisions inadequate and in what way the implementation of the existing provisions is wanting which makes things difficult for the Government? In other words, how is it that the present machinery is found inadequate? Why are they not taking more strict action and make administrative and official agencies less corruptible? It is corruption in the administration which is leading to this situation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the crux of the matter is proper implementation of the laws that we have. But it has been found that some of the provisions also need to be tightened up. I gave certain examples in the direction in which these various Acts are sought to be amended. Take, for example, the minimum punishment in certain types of cases in respect of first offences which does not exist now.

I agree that the administrative machinery and the implementation of the laws that we have has to be tightened up. The Government are fully aware of it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The hon. Minister's reply is confined to black-marketing and adulteration. No reply has been given so far as profiteering is concerned. I would like to know what specific steps have been taken to prevent profiteering. Has any price been fixed for various commodities? Unless you fix a price by some statute, you cannot haul up any person. Have the prices been fixed for essential commodities by any statutory notification and if not how the Government intend to prevent profiteering?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Prices are fixed by the State Governments the Central Government, under

the Essential Commodities Act and other Acts. The contravention can only arise with respect to prices that have been fixed. The prices are being fixed, as and when necessary for more and more commodities. The penal provisions are being made more stringent. It is obvious that unless we fix a price, how can there be contravention of it. So far as black-marketing is concerned, I have given the details of the Essential Commodities Act which specifically refer to black-marketing

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I read a few days back that one revolutionary Government shot dead some adulterators. We cannot do it as we are a democratic Government. Everyone will agree that most of the upsurge of the students and others is the anger against black-marketeers and adulterators, not so much against the Government, and against the inadequate steps taken by the Government to take action against black-marketeers and adulterators. May I know whether the Government is prepared to take the cooperation of all the students and all the citizens in catching hold of black-marketeers, bringing them out and punishing them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Government will welcome the cooperation from the general public. As a matter of fact, we need involvement of public but not in the sense and the manner in which we have seen it happening recently.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to know first of all, under the laws as they existed, how many people have been brought to book in the last two years. The Minister was trying to give some figures in reply to a previous question to say that persons were brought to book under MISA, DIR, etc. These are not the laws which are meant to be used for that sort of thing. Therefore, I want to know, under the existing provisions, how many persons have been booked. They have spoiled the Statute Book by making laws which are bad in jurisprudence by enhancing penalties. There is no harm in enhancing penalties, but they have also changed the framework of the system of jurisprudence in the country. Now, having done so, he will again come back and say that they do not have enough facilities to bring these people to book. I want to know what was your performance prior to the change and what is the performance after the change.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We believe that the provisions of DIR and MISA are also invoked in appropriate cases of black-marketing and related matters. The hon. Home Minister wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers in August last in which he indicated that the prevailing situation of high prices and shortages warranted recourse to rule 114 of the DIR which provide measures to control industry, etc. The Chief Ministers were also requested to formulate well-considered proposals for invoking the provisions of the DIR to deal with economic crisis. The desirability of more liberal resort to powers under MISA was reiterated. This has also been upheld by the High Court. In regard to detention under section 3(1)(a)(iii) of the MISA, the Andhra Pradesh High Court, in a recent judgment, has upheld the detention of food adulterators under the MISA and has observed that a very narrow meaning of the word 'maintenance' should not be taken. This is with respect to the use of MISA and DIR. As regards the number of persons being prosecuted under DIR and other acts...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Under the existing provisions of law.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The figures include both. I will see if I have separate figures and will supply them to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Call-attention..

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him finish his answer, Sir.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is a long list. I can submit that to the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE COMMUNAL TROUBLES IN U.P.

*465. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Congress President alleging certain foreign powers inciting communal troubles in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). Government have seen a news item published in the "Pioneer" on January 1, 1974 relating to a statement purported to have been made by the Congress President to this effect. The Congress President has denied having made any such statement in any of his meetings or public utterances. There is also no information available with Government about any foreign powers inciting communal troubles in Uttar Pradesh. The question of instituting any enquiry in the matter does not, therefore, arise.

MICROWAVE PROJECT AT SHIMOGA

*468. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Rs. 1 crore microwave project in Shimoga has come to a standstill;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY) : (a) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 21 lakhs; work on construction of building and tower foundation at Shimoga has been suspended.

(b) The work at Shimoga remains suspended since two months on account of a dispute regarding ownership of the land.

(c) The case has been taken up with the Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka for permitting the construction work to proceed pending a decision on the ownership of land.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOAM GLASS FACTORIES

*472 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish Foam Glass factories in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the National Research and Development Corporation for producing foam glass have also extended their co-operation by providing technical know-how in this regard, and

(c) if so, the outline regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to set up foam glass factories in the public sector. However, the National Research Development Corporation have provided technical know-how for the manufacture of foam glass to two firms in the private sector. Neither of these firms has gone into production so far.

PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT IN KERALA UNDER 'HALF-A-MILLION JOBS' PROGRAMME

*474. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in providing employment in Kerala under the 'Half-a-million jobs' programme;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose, District-wise; and

(c) the number of educated and uneducated persons to be provided with employment during 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Against a ceiling amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs and a minimum target of employment of 45,000 educated unemployed for the State of Kerala under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, 1973-74, the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 216.27 lakhs as at the end of February, 1974 on various schemes, generating employment opportunities for 18,289 educated persons 581 uneducated persons by February 28, 1974.

(b) The amount has been allocated under the programme scheme-wise District-wise break-up of this amount is not available.

(c) Figures of educated and uneducated persons to be provided with employment during 1974-75 are not available for the State of Kerala.

DEATH OF SCIENTISTS OF BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE

*475. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether two young scientists employed in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay committed suicide on 3rd March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether these suicides were a sequel to the treatment meted out to them at the Research Centre; and

(c) if so, whether the authorities of the Research Centre have instituted any inquiry into the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Two young scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre were found dead in Trombay Township at Deonar on March 3, 1974.

(b) Their death is in no way connected with their work at the Research Centre. The police are enquiring into the case and their preliminary investigations indicate that it was a case of murder followed by suicide. However the full report is awaited from the police.

(c) The question of the Research Centre instituting an inquiry does not arise.

INVESTIGATING STAFF OF DELHI POLICE

*476. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police have decided to set up a separate investigating staff to deal with law and order in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). It is learnt from Delhi Administration that they have recently introduced, on an experimental basis, a system in 18 selected Police Stations under which the staff deployed for investigation of cases is not utilised for law and order duties.

CONDITION ON ISSUE OF COB LICENCE TO FOREIGN FIRMS

*477. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether no condition regarding dilution of foreign equity or export

obligation have been imposed while issuing C.O.B. licences to foreign firms during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving these concessions to foreign firms,

(c) whether foreign firms have taken undue advantage of these concessions by expanding their capacities considerably, and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to undo the harm done to the Indian sector of industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) to (d). Carrying on business (COB) licences are issued to those undertakings which had set up manufacturing capacities or taken effective steps for their establishment during a period of exemption from industrial licensing As the grant of COB licence amounts to the recognition of an existing capacity, conditions regarding dilution of foreign holding and export obligation are not imposed in such cases unless there are special circumstances This policy is followed in respect of all concerns. Therefore, there is no question of giving any concessions to foreign firms in this regard or of their taking any undue advantage

Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973, all companies having a foreign equity of more than 40% are required to seek approval for continuance of their activities This will provide Government an opportunity to review the working of these companies with reference to the contribution that these companies are making to the economy.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

*478. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछडे क्षेत्रों के विकास के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई गई है ;

(ख) उसकी सिफारिशों का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के गठन के बारे में क्या सिफारिश की गई है, और

(घ) इनमे से प्रत्येक सिफारिश के बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (घ) अंतर्राज्यीय असमानताओं को कम करने की दृष्टि से पिछडे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये नीति निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से पिछडे क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिये नीति निर्धारित करने पर विचार करने के लिये योजना आयोग मे एक समिति का गठन किया गया है। एक क्षेत्रीय विकास अभिकरण की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव को भी इसके विचारार्थ भेजा गया है। समिति ने अभी तक अपनी सिफारिशो को अंतिम रूप नही दिया है।

SETTING UP OF A PLANT IN GUJARAT TO PRODUCE CALCIUM CARBIDE IN COLLABORATION WITH BULGARIA

*479. **SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a joint plant in Gujarat for the production of calcium carbide in collaboration with Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal for setting up of a unit for manufacture of Calcium Carbide jointly in collaboration with Bulgaria.

CEMENT PLANTS

*480. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of cement in the country, Government have made relaxation in licensing policy on this;

(b) if so, the names of the backward areas where new cement factories would come up; and

(c) the number of cement factories which were completed in Fourth Plan period and the names of these factories which remained incomplete ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6551/74]

(c) 8 new factories and 10 expansion schemes were completed during the Fourth Plan period. A statement indicating names of factories which were expected to be completed during Fourth Plan but remained incomplete is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6551/74]

OFFER FROM REBEL MIZOS TO GOVERNMENT

*481. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI DASARATHA DEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rebel Leaders of Mizoram are willing to give up arms if a general amnesty is granted to them;

(b) whether an offer to this effect has already been made by the Rebel Mizos to Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There is no such definite indication.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STUDY GROUP ON THE CAPITAL GOODS IMPORT CASES

*482. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group on Capital Goods Import cases headed by Shri R. V. Subramaniam has made serious observations about the lapses on the part of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to implement his recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A Statement giving Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri R. V. Subramaniam is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-6552/74]

(c) The Government have approved/noted these recommendations.

With a view to simplify industrial licensing procedures, including procedures for the approval of the import of capital goods, the Government have introduced a new system with effect from 1-11-1973. A Secretariat for Industrial Approvals has been constituted as a Division in the Ministry of Industrial Development. Under the new system time targets have been prescribed for the issue of various clearances. A 90 days target has been fixed for the issue of approval letter for the import of capital goods under the new system.

Under the new system, in November and December, 1973, 79 applications for the import of capital goods were received. Of these 28 were returned to the applicants because of being incomplete. Decision has been taken on the remaining applications within the stipulated period of 90 days. Through the new system the delays which were pointed out by the Study Group are being overcome.

EVIDENCE BEFORE NETAJI INQUIRY COMMISSION

*483. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangements have been made (i) for recording the evidence of Col. Habibur Rahman, who was reported to be the only Indian of those days who accompanied Netaji at the time of alleged plane crash and (ii) for getting all relevant documents about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from the Governments of Japan, U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Burma, Malaya and China; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Efforts were made to secure the attendance of Col. Habibur Rahman from Pakistan for giving evidence before the Netaji Inquiry Commission but he declined.

Efforts were also made through our Missions abroad to procure all the documents required by the Commission and whatever documents could be recured were obtained and furnished to the Commission.

चम्पारन में सीमा सुरक्षा बल की संख्या

*484. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल सीमा पर जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) में सीमा सुरक्षा बल की संख्या अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) क्या इस बल को समुचित ढंग से आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों से सज्जित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बल को मजबूत बनाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सीमा सुरक्षा बल तैनात नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

COORDINATION AMONG VARIOUS MINISTRIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NUTRITION SCHEMES

*485. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Food and Nutrition' is being handled by different Ministeries and Departments at the Centre and every Department is spending huge sums on various nutrition schemes;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred by various Departments on these schemes during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to allocate this subject to one Ministry only for better coordination and implementation of various nutrition schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) While the subjects of Food and Nutrition are being dealt with by different Ministries and Departments, they are only spending the amounts approved for them by Parliament.

(b) The figures of expenditure for 1972-73 and the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 are as follows :—

	Crores
1972-73 Expenditure	Rs. 25.03
1973-74 Revised Estimate	Rs. 20.91

(c) Allocation of the subject to one Ministry does not appear to be feasible but to ensure overall coordination, it is proposed to set up a Central Coordination Committee in the Planning Commission during the Fifth Plan period.

रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन लाइसेंस शुल्क

4720. **श्री अम्बेश** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 जनवरी, 1974 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों में रेडियो, ट्रांजिस्टर तथा टेलीविजन लाइसेंस शुल्क के रूप में, प्रति वर्ष, सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): 31 दिसम्बर को समाप्त होने वाले प्रत्येक वर्ष में राजस्व आकड़े तिमाही-वार रखे जाते हैं। रेडियो के आकड़ों में ट्रांजिस्टर के आकड़े भी शामिल हैं।

2. 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों में रेडियो, ट्रांजिस्टर व टेलीविजन लाइसेंस शुल्क के रूप में, जिसमें सरचार्ज भी शामिल है, सरकार को निम्नलिखित राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ —

रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर	
वर्ष	राजस्व
1971	17,27,19,211 रु०
1972	16,64,38,011 रु०
1973	17,61,48,921 रु०
टेलीविजन	
1971	11,80,065 रु०
1972	17,02,706 रु०
1973	33,96,905 रु०

3. कुछ सर्किलों के आकड़ों की दोबारा जांच करने पर वर्ष 1973 के राजस्व आंकड़ों में कुछ परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF HEAVY WATER PLANT, TUTICORIN

4721. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHEM . Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total employment potential of the Heavy Water Plant in Tuticorin; and

(b) the number of persons so far recruited ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) The total employment potential of Heavy Water Plant Tuticorin is about 350

(b) the number of persons recruited as on 28-2 1974 is 159

MORE EXAMINATION CENTRES FOR U P S.C. EXAMINATIONS

4722 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KANDANNAPPALLI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether U.P.S.C has decided to open more examination Centres for I.A.S and Allied Services examinations for the convenience of the students; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these Centres are proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) . (a) No, Sir. However, consequent on the shifting of the State capital of Assam from Shillong to Dispur (Gauhati), the U P.S.C. have decided to hold the examination at Dispur (Gauhati) in place of Shillong.

(b) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF A PLANT FOR PRODUCING STRYCHINE

4723. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOLGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Research and Development Corporation has offered technical know-how for manufacture of superior quality of red oxide of iron (pigment grade) which finds application in paints, plastics, rubber deramic and other industries; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the process and the investment proposed for setting up a plant for producing strychine including cost of land and building ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The processes for the manufacture of pigment grade red oxide of iron and stychine developed tt R R.L., Bhubneswar, are available with NRDC for offering to industry.

(b) *Pigment grade red oxide of iron*:

Process :—Ferous sulphate heptahydrate obtained as a by product from waste pickle liquor of a steel plant is reacted with sodium carbonate at moderate temperature. Iron oxide of pigment quality and sodium sulphate are formed. The roasted mass is treated with water when sodium sulphate dissolves leaving the residue of iron oxide. The solution containing sodium sulphate is decanted and iron oxide is successfully washed to make it free from sodium sulphate.

Investment : The tentative investment required for putting up a unit capable of producing 300 tonnes of pigment grade red oxide of iron per annum is estimated as follow :—

	without sodium sulphate recovery	with sodium sulphate recovery
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
(*a*) Land & Building	1 00	1·50
(*b*) Plant . .	3 30	7·20
(*c*) Working capital	2·50	3·00
TOTAL .	6 80	11·70

Extraction of strychine and bruchine from nux-vomica seeds :

Process . Nux-vomica seeds are crushed and ground to required size, treated with alkali and extracted with a solvent in two stages over a period of time. The extract is concentrated and solvent recovered for reuse. The concentrate containing alkaloids is treated with acid to precipitate prodeminantly strychine sulphate which is separated and after decolourisation is recrystallised and treated with alkali to yield pure strychine. The filtrate obtained after precipitating of most of the strychine sulphate is separated from solvent and solvent taken for reuse after brucine neutralisation and distillation. The extract containing mostly sulphate is basified and separated to yield crude brucine. The crude brucine is again connected to sulphate and after a series of purification steps is basified to yield pure brucine. Mother liquor obtained during purification of strychine and brucine are basified to yield mixed alkaloids.

Investment : It is estimated that for the production of 1.90 tonnes of strychine, 1.80 tonnes of brucine and 2.55 tonnes of mixed alkaloids per year, the total outlay required is about Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

	(Rs. in lkhs)
(*a*) Land and building	Rs. 1·50
(*b*) Plant .	Rs. 2·00
(*c*) Working capital . .	Rs. 1·00
TOTAL . .	Rs 4·50

CONVERSION OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR DOMESTIC USE

4724. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.S.I.R. has undertaken steps to convert solar energy for domestic use;

(b) whether the National Physical Laboratory had done some pioneering work in this regard.

(c) if so, the research work now being done in different National Laboratories in this regard and how it is being co-ordinated; and

(d) by what time Government hope to produce some equipment which can utilise solar energy for domestic use ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). The work on utilisation on solar energy for domestic use been carried out in the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi, Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee and Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar. The position of each of the processes developed in these laboratories is stated as under :

I. *National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.*

(i) *Solar cooker* :

The process was marketted by two firms in early fiftees but it did not find much favour with the consumer.

(ii) *Solar water-heater.*

The process has been referred to the National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation.

II. *Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.*

Solar water-heater:

The know-how of the process has been released to M/s. M.S.J. (Engineers) Roorkee who have already started production.

The process is also being released to another firm M/s. Ferti-Plant Engineers Company Private Ltd. Bombay.

III. *Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.*

Solar still for obtaining good quality water.

The detailed drawings etc. of the device have been released to 4 parties for the fabrication of solar still for their captive use.

The National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) has appointed a Committee of experts to go into all aspects of solar energy and its utilisation.

मासमा गांव, सूरत (गुजरात) के व्यक्तियों द्वारा छात्रों को नहर में फेंकना

4725. श्री अम्बेश : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 फरवरी 1974 के एक हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मासमा ग्राम (सूरत) के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने छात्रों को पीटकर नहर में फेंक दिया;

(क) क्या तीनों छात्र पानी में डूब गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग) . तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

DEATH OF A GIRL IN AN OPEN MAN HOLE IN ROUSE AVENUE, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI

4726. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Municipal Councillor has made allegations that the Zonal Engineer and other concerned Officials are not taking action in the case of the death of a eleven-year old girl who stapped into an open manhole in Rouse Avenue on Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether bills have been struck in Delhi and New Delhi in this regard, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Shri Ramesh Dutt, Municipal Councillor, levelled allegations against the Zonal Assistant Engineer (Drainage) and other concerned authorities regarding their negligence and responsibilty for the death of an eleven-year old girl. The statement of Shri Ramesh Dutt, Municipal Councillor, appeared in the *Nav Bharat Times* dated 10th February, 1974.

(b) It has not been possible to verify this.

(c) A case under section 304(A) IPC has been registered at Darya Ganj Police Stn. on 26th January, 1974 on a complaint filed by Shri Diwan Singh, resident of Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi. Shri R. P. Singh, the Zonal Assistant Engineer, Krishan Gopal Malik, Staff Officer and Shri Mithan Lal, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, were arrested on 1.3.1974 and thereafter released on bail. Further investigation is in progress.

The Commissioner, M.C.D., had also ordered an inquiry into the matter by the Director of Vigilance. On a consideration of the report of the Director of Vigilance the Commissioner, M.C.D., has suspended the Zonal Engineer, (Drainage), Section Officer in Charge of the Area and other staff. Departmental proceedings will be taken against them.

INCLUSION OF "JOGI" CASTE IN LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

4727. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons belonging to the backward caste of 'Jogi' in various North Indian States have represented to Government recently for inclusion of 'Jogi' caste in the List of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when Government propose to include 'Jogi' Caste in the List of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government for upliftment of this backward community who have been turning to beggary on masse ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri F. H MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received on behalf of the Jogis of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. This is a community of religious mendicants and beggars. There is no evidence to show that they suffer from any tangible handicap arising out of untouchability. They do not therefore qualify for being included in the list of Scheduled Castes

(c) The programmes under the Five Year Plans are directed towards the upliftment of all the weaker sections of the population.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOCATION TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

4728. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI .

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase foreign exchange allocation for

the ensuing financial year for small scale industries; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) Under the current import policy no fixed allocation of foreign exchange is made in advance to the small scale sector.

(c) Does not arise.

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FLOOD RELIEF IN NATURAL CALAMITIES

4729. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government proposed to formulate any contingency plans for flood relief in natural calamities:

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the amount Central Government have sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India does not have any proposal to formulate on its own any contingency plans for flood relief in natural calamities in different States. It is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to formulate such plans in the event of occurrance of natural calamities. However, in the detailed guidelines issued by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the draft Fifth Plans, the State Governments have been requested to initiate work on the preparation of contingency plans for natural calamitics, spelling out the priorities to be assigned to various types of labour intensive works in each area the preparation of an adequate list of "stand by works" for each N.E.S. Block in conformity with local priorities. The preparation of contingency plans on the lines indicated would take some time. It is, therefore, likely that it would be possible to take up their implementation only in the Fifth Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

DIRECT DIALLING SYSTEM IN CANNANORE DISTRICT

4730. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce direct dialling system in Telephones in Cannanore District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Introduction of long distance direct trunk dialling calls for large investments in providing blocks of reliable circuits and switching equipment and this investment can be justified only if there is large volume of trunk traffic between the concened exchanges.

On this basis S.T.D. facility between Calicut and Cannanore is expected to be provided during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

मद्रास में संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों में नियन्त्रकों की नियुक्ति

4731. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मद्रास में कितनी और कौन-कौन सी संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें हैं जहां सरकार ने नियन्त्रक नियुक्त किये हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में इन कपड़ा

मिलों की हानि और लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० वी० राणा) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

तमिलनाडु मे इस समय ऐसी 14 कपडा मिले है जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 और सकटग्रस्त कपडा मिल (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम 1972 के अधीन अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है। इन उपक्रमो के नाम तथा उनमे जनवरी से दिसम्बर 1973 की अवधि मे हुए लाभ-हानि (अनन्तिम आकडे) का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है —

क्र० स०	उपक्रम का नाम	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम) (लाख रुपयो मे)
1	2	3
	उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951	
1	ओम पराशक्ति मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर	14 67
2	कम्बोडिया मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर .	44.36
3	कृष्णावेनी टेक्सटाइल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर	11.86
4	श्री रगविलास गिनिग स्पिनिग एड वीविग मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर . .	26 45
5	कोयम्बटूर गुरुगन मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर .	14.79
6	कोयम्बटूर स्पिनिग एण्ड वीविग मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर . .	19.40
7	सोम सुन्दरम मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर	13 50
	संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972	
8	बलराम वर्मा टैक्सटाइल मिल्स शेनकोटा	19 28
9	कालीश्वरार मिल्स ए० यूनिट कोयम्बटूर	16 00
10	कालीश्वरार मिल्स बी० यूनिट कल्यानार कोयल	वास्तविक अधिग्रहण न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किये गये स्थगन आदेश के कारण अभी तक नही किया जा सका है।
11	पकज मिल्स कोयम्बटूर .	12 24
12	पानीयर स्पिनर्स पायोनियर नगर .	(–) 1 49
13	श्रीकोदण्डराय स्पिनिग मिल्स मदुराई	अभी शुरू नही हुई
14	श्री शारदा मिल्स पादेनूर	18.00

आसाम में दीर्घावधि के लिए वीजा रखने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

4732. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) इस समय आसाम मे जिलावार दीर्घावधि के लिये वीजा रखने वाले कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक है; और

(ख) इनमे से कितने नागरिको के वीजा की अवधि एक बार से अधिक बढ़ायी गयी है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म उपकरण और टायर कारखाने

4733. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित**: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म उपकरण और टायर निर्माण के लिये कारखाने स्थापित करने के संबंध मे अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के हाथ बातचीत तथा परियोजनाओ की तैयारी किस अवस्था मे है; और

(ग) इन कारखानो मे निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा): (क) जी नही। केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र मे लगायी जाने वाली मोटर गाड़ी टायर प्रायोजना (आटोमोबाइल टायर प्रोजेक्ट) अभी अपनी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था मे ही है तथा उसके स्थापना स्थल के विषय मे निर्णय नही लिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य मे एक निजी पक्षकार को 25 नवम्बर 1970 को आटोमोबाइल टायर एकक स्थापित करने हेतु दिया गया आशयपत्र कार्यान्वयन न किए जाने के कारण रद्द कर दिया गया। सरकारी अथवा किसी भी क्षेत्र मे मध्य प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म उपकरण (प्रिसीजन इक्विपमट) कारखाने की स्थापना करने का कोई विचार नही है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

4734. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित**: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1973 में टेलीफोन बिलों, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन बिलों की कुल बकाया राशि कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन बिलों को वर्ष 1973 को बकाया राशि वसूल करने के मामले में कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) 31-3-1973 तक जारी किये गये बिलो के संबध मे 1-7-73 तक टेलीफोन बिलो की बकाया राशि 44.79 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) जी हाँ, 31-3-1973 तक की जो बकाया राशि है वह घटकर 1-1-74 को 34.50 लाख रु० रह गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

MOBILISATION OF SUPPORT OF RURAL PEOPLE FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY OF PLAN

4735. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the objectives of the plan are not effectively made known in the rural areas because of an inadequate publicity machinery; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the mobilisation of the support of rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The publicity media of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Publicity departments of State Governments are providing publicity support to developmental programmes throughout the country, including the rural areas.

Appropriate provision has been made in the Fifth Plan for programmes relating to publicity which will be implemented by the media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the State Governments. The programmes in the Fifth Plan are expected to augment considerably the facilities for publicity in rural areas and enlist the support of the rural population for formulation and implementation of the Plan. Further, decentralisation of the planning process and other measures including preparation of district plans and plans for tribal areas and hill areas are expected to promote involvement of large numbers of people in rural areas Also, a Minimum Needs programme is being included in the Fifth Plan. The programme is likely to arouse the interest of a considerable number of people in the rural areas and enlist their voluntary participation in Plan implementation.

ALLEGED COLLUSION OF POSTMEN IN DELHI WITH CHEATS FOR STEALING BANKS DRAFTS

4737 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether some postmen in Delhi have been colluding with some cheats and helping them to steal bank drafts from letter boxes,

(b) if so, the number of such persons apprehended and the nature of punishment given; and

(c) whether changes in conduct rules are contemplated where such crime can be proceeded against speedily and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No case of theft of bank draft from letters posted in the Letter-boxes Delhi has been reported. However, a few instances of fraudulent encashment of bank drafts abstracted from unregistered and registered dak during transmission have come to notice. All these cases are under police investigation. So far no P&T employee has been apprehended in these cases.

(c) There are adequate provisions in the Acts and Rules for proceeding against miscreants of this type.

गुजरात के छात्रों और युवकों द्वारा "दिल्ली चलो" का आह्वान

4738. **श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के छात्रो और युवकों को "दिल्ली चलो" का आह्वान दिया गया था,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे मे छात्रो और युवको को समझाने के बारे मे कुछ कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस आह्वान से उत्पन्न होने वाली सभावित घटनाओ को ध्यान मे रखते हुए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) गुजरात मे कुछ छात्र सघो ने गुजरात मे पुलिस की तथाकथित ज्यादतियो से प्रधान मत्री को अवगत कराने के लिये गुजरात के छात्रो तथा युवको को दिल्ली चलने का आह्वान दिया था।

(ख) उनसे दिल्ली न जाने का आग्रह करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई थी ।

(ग) कानून व व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये आवश्यक पूर्वोपाय कर दिये गये थे ।

रोहतक में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

4739. **श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या रोहतक में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की भर्ती अथवा छंटनी की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नही । रोहतक मे आटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अभी खुला नही है बल्कि एक्सचेज स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रारम्भ मे 1800 लाइनो की क्षमता वाले इस आटोमैटिक एक्सचेज के अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान खोल दिये जाने की सभावना है ।

(ग) आटोमैटिक एक्सचेज खुल जाने पर किसी कर्मचारी की छटनी होने की कोई सभावना नही है । अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियो की भर्ती पंजाब सर्किल के सभी एक्सचेजो की जरूरत को ध्यान मे रखते हुए सर्किल आधार पर की जायेगी ।

GROWTH OF INDIAN SECTOR

4740. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted by the Licensing Committee to encourage the growth of Indian sector of industry;

(b) the measures taken by the Licensing Committee to reduce the hold of the foreign sector on the industry; and

(c) the effect of these measures, thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The Licensing Committee is guided by Government's Industrial Policy in making its recommendations on applications for industrial licence. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 continues to provide the frame work to govern Government's policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance m the industrial sphere. To facilitate the achievement of these objectives in the context of the Fifth Plan, certain modifications in the Industrial Licensing Policy were announced in the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 (copies of which were placed on the Table of the house as Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973). Under the revised policy, the foreign concerns are expected to participate in the 19 industries listed in the appendix to the Press Note. The items reserved for public sector and the Small Scale Sector will, however, be excluded. If the foreign companies set up capacities in fields other than those specified in the appendix, they would be required to undertake an export obligation of at least 60% of additional production (75% in case of industries reserved for small scale sector). The investment of foreign concerns will also be subject to guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity.

Under the foreign exchange regulation Act all foreign companies having a foreign share holding of over 40% are required to obtain Government's approval for continuance of their activities. This will provide Government an opportunity to review the working of these companies.

It is difficult to make a precise assessment of the effect of the above policy.

REVIEW OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

4741. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Licensing Committee have taken to review the import substitution and make it free for Indian sector to adjust it in their licensed capacity;

(b) whether Government propose to announce some liberalised policy of diversification for Indian sector, particularly to save foreign exchange by way of import substitution; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). It is the accepted policy of the Government to allow industrial undertakings necessary flexibility in their production programmes so as to enable them to diversify into new lines of production including import substitution items. Government's policy on diversification has been announced vide Notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73/1, dated the 16th February, 1973 (which is available in the Library of the House), which has allowed the facility for free diversification to industrial undertakings other than those covered by MRTP Act and foreign majority concerns. Recently, Government have also allowed machinery industries full freedom for diversification of their production, within the group of machinery industries and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking on the basis of a special approval procedure. These facilities will go to help not only towards fuller utilisation of existing fabricating and design capacities but also in curtailing the bill for import of capital goods.

TRANSFER OF TECHNICAL STAFF IN K. V. I. C.

4742. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the technical staff are liable to be transferred anywhere in India, while the administrative staff are likely to be transferred within a zone only;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission will formulate a policy or transfer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The technical staff, as well as the administrative staff in the grades of Superintendent and above belong to an All India Cadre and are liable to be transferred anywhere in India The ministerial staff who belong to the State Cadre are liable to be transferred within the State.

(c) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE

4743. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the actual quantity of potassium chlorate produced by the three factories in the country during 1972 and 1973 factory-wise;

(b) whether there was short-fall in production during 1973; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). The production of potassium chlorate during 1972 and 1973 factory-wise was as follows :—

Name of factory	Installed capacity	Production during	
		1972	1973
1. Western India Match Co. Ltd., Bombay .	4,200	4,460	4,187
2. Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Alwaye Kerala	750	759	749
3. Mettur Chemical & Indl. Corporation, Mettur Dam, Tamil Nadu	624	430	249
	5,574	5,649	5,185

The primary reason for shortfall in production was the power cut imposed in the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra which adversely affected the production of potassium chlorate.

COMPUTER CORPORATION IN PUBLIC SECTOR

4744. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new Computer Maintenance Corporation in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the out lines of the programmes proposed to be launched this year in this field ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Computer Maintenance Corporation in the public sector is currently under consideration of Government At present, the maintenance and servicing of computers is being done primarily by suppliers of the machines. The cost of such maintenance has been considerable and it is expected that with increasing number of Computers in the country, there will be a greater amount of foreign exchange outflow on providing maintenance and servicing.

The proposed Corporation will look after the maintenance and servicing of all Computers imported from abroad and also assist user-agencies in Systems Engineering. All technological problems associated with computerisation will also be dealt with by this Corporation. An out-lay of Rs. 1 crore has been allotted in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this purpose. During 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Budget of the Department of Electronics for starting initially two centres in the country.

VISIT OF EXPERTS FOR PURCHASE OF PLANT FOR KERALA NEWS PRINT FROM CANADA

4745. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts from Hindustan Paper Corporation visited Canada to finalise detailed specifications and designs for purchase of plant and machinery for Kerala News Print Project;

(b) if so, the outlines of discussions they have held in Canada and the detail of orders for the delivery of items; and

(c) the time schedule by which these items are expected to be received and to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions took place on the basic engineering work done by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in respect of various items of machinery including paper machinery. Enquiries were floated on the basis of the specifications agreed.

(c) Orders are expected to be placed immediately after negotiations have been completed in respect of various offers received. The same is expected to be finalised within the next 2-3 months.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली

4746. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन स्थानों पर स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली चालू करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश के जिन स्थानों में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, या खोल दिए गए हैं उनके नामों की एक सूची विवरण में दे दी गई है।

विवरण

1. मदसौर
2. लहर
3. बदरवास
4. पिथौरा
5. गढ़ाकोटा
6. ओंकार जो मान्धाता
7. चागा टोला
8. भोपाल असेम्बली

RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERING GRADUATES TO CLASS III POSTS

4747. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Engineering Graduates are recruited to various Class III posts for which Diploma in Engineering is the minimum prescribed qualification in various Central Government departments and undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The qualifications and experience required for a post are usually prescribed with reference to the duties and responsibilities as also the job requirements of the post. This being so, it is a fact that for various CLASS III posts, Diploma in Engineering is prescribed as a minimum qualification. Persons possessing a higher qualification than the minimum prescribed for the post, can also apply and get appointed to such posts, as long as they are within the prescribed age limits for the posts. Accordingly, a number of Engineering Graduates get recruited to various Class III posts for which Diploma Engineering is the minimum prescribed qualification in various Central Government departments. As regards public sector undertakings while the position is broadly the same as stated above, no centralised information is available.

(b) The reasons for Graduates applying for and being appointed against Class III posts, for which Diploma in Engineering is the prescribed qualification is that the persons concerned have been unable to secure higher appointments, for which Degree in Engineering is prescribed as the minimum qualification.

ENGINEERING GRADUATES WORKING IN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS

4748. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2425 on 28th November, 1973 regarding forwarding of applications by various Departments and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the number of Engineering Graduates working in Engineering Departments in the posts for which minimum qualification prescribed is Diploma in Engineering has been collected; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information called for from various Ministries/Departments in November, 1973 has not yet been received from all of them. The information so far received is however given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of Ministry/Department	Number of Engineering Graduates Working Against posts for which Minimum Educational Qualification Prescribed is Diploma in Engineering
1. Ministry of Works & Housing	765 in C.P.W.D.
2. Ministry of Irrigation & Power	166 in C.W.&.P.C.
3. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	160
4. Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	1
5. Ministry of Transport & Shipping	27
6. Ministry of Heavy Industries	Nil
7. Ministry of Commerce	Nil
8. Ministry of Home Affairs	10
9. Department of Science & Technology	2
10. Department of Rehabilitation	6
11. Department of Atomic Energy	1
12. Department of Culture	2
13. Department of Supply	23 in D.G.S. & D.
14. Department of Space	1
15. Department of Social Welfare	Nil
16. Ministry of External Affairs	Nil
17. Department of Banking	Nil
18. Department of Expenditure (Civil)	Nil
19. Department of Expenditure (Defence)	Nil
20. Department of Revenue and Insurance	Nil
21. Department of Public Enterprises	Nil
22. Department of Food	Nil
23. Department of Community Development and Cooperation	Nil
24. Department of Justice	Nil
25. Department of Legal Affairs	Nil
26. Legislative Department	Nil
27. Department of Company Affairs	Nil
28. Planning Commission	Nil
29. Department of Statistics	Nil
30. Department of Steel	Nil
31. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Nil
32. Department of Electronics	Nil
33. Department of Cabinet Affairs	Nil
34. Department of Personnel and A.R.	Nil
35. President's Secretariat	Nil
36. Prime Minister's Secretariat	Nil
37. Union Public Service Commission	Nil
38. Department of Health	Nil
39. Department of Economic Affairs	5

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OF PROMOTION TO THE HIGHER CADRE TO ALL ENGINEERS AND DOCTORS

4749. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3186 on 23rd August, 1972 regarding change in the administrative set up and state the decision taken regarding the suggestion of A.R.C. to unify grading structure, providing equal opportunity of promotions to the higher cadre to all engineers and doctors without class discrimination, and recruitment source ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation regarding unified grading structure was considered by the Third Central Pay Commission in making recommendations about the revised scales of pay. Government have already accepted the recommendations made by the Pay Commission in respect of Class II, Class III and Class IV employees. The Pay Commission in respect of Class II, respect of the various Class I Services/posts are under consideration of Government.

The present policy of staffing the various posts in the Secretariat of the Government of India does provide equal opportunity to scientists/tehnocrats/specialists, including the engineers and doctors, to hold the higher posts in Government. Such posts are filled on the basis of the requirements of each job and the suitability of the officers in the field of selection to hold the same. There is no reservation for any particular service to hold any specific post or posts.

QUOTA FOR APPOINTMENT OF GRADUATE AND NON-GRADUATE JUNIOR ENGINEERS TO THE GRADE OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

4750. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8046 on the 25th April, 1973 regarding appointment of Graduate and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers to the Grade of Assistant Engineers and state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to finalise the matter regarding fixing of quota of 50 : 50 for the appointment of Graduate and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineers and to create a separate cadre for Engineering graduates; and

(b) if the matter has not been finalised so far the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). On the basis of discussions held between the Ministry of Works and Housing and the Department of Personnel & A.R., a proposal to discontinue direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineers for a short period and for the promotion of Junior Engineers to that grade on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness to the extent of 50 per cent and by limited competitive examination for the remaining 50% is under reference to the UPSC. Certain other proposals made by the Ministry of Works and Housing in this connection are also under examination by the Department of Personnel & A.R. Since these involve several legal and service aspects, it will take some more time for the Government to finalize the matter.

UNAUTHORISED ENTRY FOR FILMS SHOWN TO M.PS. AND MINISTERS AT VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI

4751. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had written letters to all M.Ps. and Ministers on the 28th February, 1974 about the films to be shown exclusively to them from 9th March, 1974 to 14th March, 1974 at Vigyan Bhavan;

(b) whether the admission to the auditorium was on the basis of members' Identuty Cards and restricted to two seats only;

(c) whether certain unauthorised persons in large number were found occupying the seats on the 10th March, 1974, at 6.30 P.M. and some M.Ps. with their wives had to return; and

(d) if so, the action the Ministry propose to take against the irresponsible officers who allowed such unauthorised entry to the Vigyan Bhavan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) A large number of seats in the Main Hall and Balcony of the Vigyan Bhavan remained vacant till the show was over A few persons conected with the organisation of the show, including ushers are generally permitted.

(d) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी करते हुए व्यक्तियों की इलाहाबाद में गिरफ्तारी

4752. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :**

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या एक केन्द्रीय मत्री के निजी सहायक श्री सुल्तान अहमद फारूकी मेजर हसन के साथ 12 अक्तूबर, 1973 को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय गए और वहाँ का अतिथि गृह उन्होने बुक कराया;

(ख) क्या मेजर हसन श्री सुल्तान फारूकी के रिश्तेदार और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में इतिहास विभाग के श्री इरफान फारुकी के साथ वहाँ से इलाहाबाद गए जहाँ वे पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी करते हुए क्रेन्न के भोजनालय में पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए;

(ग) क्या पुलिस ने केन्द्रीय मंत्री के निजी सहायक से पूछताछ की है और क्या श्री सुल्तान फारुकी की सेवा से मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या मेजर हसन दिल्ली स्थित, उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी निवास मे कुछ सप्ताह ठहरा था और यदि हाँ, तो कब से कब तक और किस की सिफारिश पर और तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). सरकार को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार श्री सुल्तान अहमद फारुकी और एक व्यक्ति मेजर हसन जिसका वास्तविक नाम बाजीमुजफ्फर हसन है और जो अपने को सेना का एक मेजर बताता था 12-10-1973 को अलीगढ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अतिथि गृह मे मिले थे। इस बात का कोई सकेत नही है कि श्री फारुकी ने अतिथिगृह मे कोई स्थान बुक कराया था। श्री बाजीमुजफ्फर हसन और श्री इरफान फारुकी, जो अलीगढ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इतिहास विभाग मे टाइपिस्ट व क्लर्क है और श्री सुल्तान फारुकी का रिश्तेदार है, 17-10-1973 को इलाहाबाद गये थे और 18-10-1973 को सैनिक भोजनालय में सैनिक प्राधिकारियो द्वारा उन्हे गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जाच पडताल की गई। जाच पडताल से कोई जासूसी दृष्टिकोण अभी तक प्रकट नही हुआ है। बताया जाता है कि श्री हसन एक कुख्यात धोखेबाज व्यक्ति है। पुलिस द्वारा श्री सुल्तान फारुकी से पूछताछ की गई थी। चूकि प्रथम दृष्टि मे उसके विरुद्ध कोई मामला नही बना अतः उसे सेवा से मुअत्तल नही किया गया है। बाजी मुजफ्फर हसन 4-10-1973 से 16-10-1973 तक दिल्ली में उत्तर प्रदेश निवास में ठहरा था। प्रतीत होता है कि उसने अपने परिचय के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश निवास

के कर्मचारियों से झूठी ध्यानी पर आवास प्राप्त किया था ।

CIA SPONSORED RADIO BROADCASTS

4753. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the CIA sponsored radio broadcasts; and

(b) if so, the names of countries sites wherefrom such broadcasts are made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Government do not have any specific information regarding the alleged C.I.A. sponsored broadcasts.

FORMATION OF A JOINT INDO-SOVIET STUDY GROUP

4754. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Indo-Soviet Study Group as envisaged in the Agreement "on Cooperation between the Planning Commission of the Republic of India and the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. (GOSPLAN of the U.S.S.R.)" has since been formed;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Study Group from the Indian side; and

(c) if no Study Group has so far been formed, the reasons for delay in setting up such a Study Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work programme of the Study Group has been discussed between the two sides as a result of which detailed proposals are being formulated. Members of the Study Group will be nominated in the light of the detailed work programme agreed between the two sides.

SMUGGLING BUSINESS IN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN BIHAR

4755. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the smuggling business in essential commodities in the State of Bihar, under the protection of a Section of Government Officials and the agencies responsible for preventing smuggling; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government will be ready to make an enquiry into this business through C.B.I. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on its receipt.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS FUNCTIONING IN KARNATAKA

4756. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Tribal Development Blocks functioning in the State of Karnataka in which facilities have been provided for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics, Engineering and Medical Colleges; and

(b) the number of students in each institute under training at present and the facilities provided to these communities by the Government in the State of Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There are at present three *ad hoc* Tribal

Development Blocks and one double *ad hoc* Tribal Development Block comprising six taluks in all. Their names are given below :—

T. D. Block
1. H. D. Kote
2. Nagerkole
3. Somwarpet

Double ad hoc *T.D. Block*
Udipi
Karkal
Belthangadi

Under the T. D. Block Budget, there is no provision for opening of Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics Engineering and Medical Colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

COMPLAINT REGARDING SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES CANDIDATES FOR STUDIES ABROAD

4757. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3213 dated 14th March, 1973 and No. 4987 on 28th March, 1973 regarding scholarships to Scheduled Caste candidates for studies abroad and state whether any complaint in this regard has been lodged with the Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : A representation was received from a rejected candidate for reconsideration for the award which could not be agreed to.

PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN CONCENTRATES FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION

4758. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, like Britain, France and Japan has also been carrying out experiment to produce Protein concentrates made from Petroleum which are said to be useful for animal consumption;

(b) if so, the results of such experiments; and

(c) by what time the plants to produce the concentrates made from petroleum will start functioning in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (a) Yes, Sir, Studies on the production of protein concentrates from petroleum hydro-carbons are being carried out at (i) Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun and (ii) Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat.

(b) and (c). Tests on pilot plants standardising the conditions for production of protein concentrate are continuing. However, continuous production for prolonged trials on feeding and acceptability trials on animals and to check toxicity of the product will have to be continued for some years before a commercial plant could be established.

SETTING UP OF A TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION IN ORISSA

4759. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start Tribal Development Corporation in the State of Orissa for the development of backward areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to start a new Tribal Development Corporation. In 1972 Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society Ltd. was constituted which has covered 10 out of 13 districts including 3 schedu'ed districts. Fourteen branches have been opened so far and 242 fair price shops-*cum*-procurement centres are functioning under those branches. In the Fifth Five Year Plan the entire area having more than 50% tribal concentration will be covered by tribal development projects. The sub-Plan and projects are being formulated.

CENTRE FOR TRAINING CANDIDATES FOR CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICE EXAMINATION

4760. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established certain Centres to train students for appearing at the Central Engineering Services Examinations, so that the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be filled up; and

(b) if so, the location of these Centres and the number of candidates to be trained, the period, expenses and other facilities Government have decided to provide for the trainees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two such Centres have been set up in January 1974—one each in Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, and Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli. These are all-India Institutions and candidates are admitted on merit basis. The intake of the candidates in each Centre has been fixed at 40. The period of training, according to the scheme, is 8 months. The entire expenditure on tuition, board and lodging of the trainees is met by Government. Medical and library facilities are also available to the trainees.

FAVOUR SHOWN TO JAYSHREE CHEMICALS BY I.D.B.I.

4761. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken in the case of the favour shown to Jayshree Chemicals by Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The matter is being investigated by the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses (Sarkar Commission). This is one of the several cases under investigation by the Commission. The inquiries in these cases are in different stages and it is not possible to indicate any time limit.

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO ALLIANCES OF YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

4762. SHRI S. N SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain facilities are given by the Small National Industries Development Corporation Ltd. and other organisations of the Ministry to the Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs, a private organisation of Delhi; and if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) whether any grant is also given to that body and if so, the amount thereof during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) the names of the office-bearers and the functions of the Alliance;

(d) whether the Alliance submits any report to Government; and if so, the outlines of the reports; and

(e) whether Government keep any check on the activities of this body; and if so, in what manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI) : (a) Assistance is offered to the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs in the form of furnishing technical and programme information, participation in Seminars and group discussions organised by them, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement showing names and address, occupation and designation of the members of the Central Executive

Committee of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs is attached. The following are some of the important functions of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs :—

(1) The expansion of industrial base throuh wide-spread entrepreneurship.

(2) To disseminate information regarding available industrial opportunities and to inform people on matter relating to economic activity of the nation.

(3) To assist expeditious implementation of industrial projects through securing coordination of efforts on the part of various agencies.

(4) To establish contact between individual entrepreneurs and administrative authority.

(5) To organise the research cells and to help to keep entrepreneurs upto-date with deveolpments in advanced countries of the world; and

(6) To organise technical assistance programme.

(d) and (e). As the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs is a private organisation, it is not required to submit any report to the Government nor is it considered necessary to keep any special watch on its activities.

STATEMENT

Statement showing names, addresses, occupation and designation of the present members of the Central Executive Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Occupation	Designation
1.	K. Rai	C-192, Defence Colony, New Delhi	Industry	President
2.	Chakradhari Agarwal .	H/4, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16	Agro-Industry	Secretary General
3.	C. S Desai	4, Ahmed Chambers Appollo Bunder, Bombay.	Industry	Member
4.	Yusafali Tyebali	75, Sarang Street, Bombay.	Industry	Member
5.	Rajendra Pandit . .	Ramkrishan Niwas, SetalwadRd,Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.	Industry	Member
6.	K. B. Roy .	1, Janpath, Metro Bldg , New Delhi.	Industry	Member
7.	Pritam Goel . . .	C-192, Defence Colony,NewDelhi.	Industry	Member
8.	K. K. Modi . .	Modi Rayon Mills Ltd Modinagar	Industry	Member
9.	Anil Salgaocai .	Pool Base 14 Vascode Gama, Goa	Industry	Member
10.	V. K. Shah . . .	Chetan, Marine Drive Bomay.	Industry	Member
11.	H. H. Virendra Singhji	Kusumvilas Palace, Chhota Udaipur.	Industry	Member
12.	D. P Harimi . .	Indl. Engg. Co. Worli, Bombay-13.	Industry	Member

SPEECHES OF THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT FROM AIR, AHMEDABAD

4763 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat prior to his stepping down from his office on Saturday, the 9th February, 1974, spoke on the AIR, Ahmedabad during the popular upsurge from 10th January to 9th February, 1974,

(b) if so, the number and nature of the appeals, speeches and statements broadcast by the said Chief Minister;

(c) wtehher he tried to use AIR for his personal or party or Governmental purposes and for publicity thereby did damage to the credibility of AIR among the public, and

(d) steps taken by AIR to correct and remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) He spoke thrice on the AIR on the 12th, 23rd and 27th January 1974, appealing to the people to eschew violence, help in tackling anti social elements and maintaining law and order

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

FANANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING FOR UNION OF WORKING JOURNALISTS IN BANGALORE

4764 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has granted financial assistance for building, proposed to be built by Karnataka for the Union of Working Journalists in Bangalore, and

(b) if so, the assistance given and the time by which this building is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government will consider renting space in the building as and when it is ready

पाचवीं पचवर्षीय योजनावधि में रोजगार की सभावनाएं

4765. श्री भरत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना में कितने व्यक्तियो को रोजगार मिल जायेगा, और

(ख) इसी अवधि मे काम चाहने वाले कुल कितने नागरिक होगे ?

योजना मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) (क) पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप बनाते समय योजना आयोग का विचार था कि रोजगार/बेरोजगार तथा अर्ध-रोजगार के एक-पक्षीय अनुमान सार्थक नही थे क्योकि श्रमबल के विभिन्न अगो से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओ जैसे क्षेत्र ग्रामीण-शहरी आवास, कामगार का दर्जा शैक्षणिक स्तर आयु, लिंग आदि का ध्यान इस दृष्टि से रखा जाना चाहिए कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मे स्व-नियोजन और घरेलू उद्यमो द्वारा उत्पादन करने की प्रवृत्ति बहुत प्रबल है। हालांकि सम्पूर्ण रोजगार के अनुमान भी नही बताए गए फिर भी प्रारूप मे योजना कार्यनीति इस प्रकार से बनाई गई है कि अधिक से अधिक रोजगार अवसरो का सर्जन हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध मे यह बताना उचित होगा कि सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम और छोटे तथा नाममात्र के कृषको से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमो, बडी तथा दरमियानी सिंचाई के कमाड क्षेत्र विकास से सम्बन्धित परियोजनाओ के अन्तर्गत लगभग 260 लाख निर्धनतम

ग्रामीण परिवार आ जायेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त परम्परागत उद्योगों, जैसे हथकरघा, रेशम उत्पादन, नारियल जटा, खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, में लगभग 32.50 लाख से 33.50 लाख व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त रोजगार अवसर तथा 33 से 34 लाख लोगों को अधिक रोजगार प्राप्त हो सकेंगे। यह स्वाभाविक है कि योजना के क्रियान्वयन से निजी क्षेत्रों में भी विशेषरूप से लघु तथा असंगठित क्षेत्रों, व्यापार, सहायक सेवाओं और वाणिज्य तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में रोजगार अवसर बढ़ेंगे।

(ख) आयु, लिंग तथा आवास के अनुसार 1971 की भागीदारी दरों (0-14 आयु वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) के आधार पर 1974 और 1979 (पांचवीं पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ और समाप्ति के वर्ष) में श्रम बल (काम करने योग्य आयु के लोगों से भिन्न) के अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :—

1974 तथा 1979 में श्रम बल के अनुमान

(पहली मार्च को)

(दस लाख में)

वर्ष	ग्रामीण			शहरी			संपूर्ण भारत		
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़
1974	121.2	27.1	148.3	31.2	3.6	34.8	152.4	30.7	183.1
1979	135.5	30.7	166.2	37.3	4.3	41.6	172.8	35.0	207.8

उपर्युक्त के अनुसार श्रम बल में 177 लाख व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित वृद्धि के अलावा पांचवीं योजना अवधि के प्रारम्भ में बेरोजगारों, अर्ध रोजगार, और क्षीण रोजगार (बहुत ही कम उत्पादकता वाले) की पहले से चली आ रही मात्रा भी सम्मिलित होगी।

UNEARTHING OF A SELF-CONTAINED ORDNANCE FACTORY NEAR MONGHYR, BIHAR

4766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police have recently unearthed a private self-contained ordnance factory, with capacity to manufacture various types of weapons, including guns, revolvers, etc. near Monghyr, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CONVERSION OF COAL INTO LIQUID FUEL

4767. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 11 member Russian team has suggested conversion of coal into liquid fuel; and

(b) if so, whether the Singrauli coal fields in Madhya Pradesh are claimed to be well-suited for the manufacture of synthetic petrol; if so, the steps being taken to exploit these resources for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The report of the Russian Team is awaited Government is not, however, aware, at this stage, of any such suggestion made by the Team.

(b) In view of the position stated above, it is not possible to say anything about the suitability or exploitation of the Singrauli coal mine for the production of synthetic petrol

पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने पर भी मध्य प्रदेश में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

4768 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर उज्जैन रतलाम, भोपाल देवास आदि नगरों में अलग-अलग ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक अभी भी रह रहे हैं जिनके पासपोर्टों की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है और

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने के लिए जोकि बिना पासपोर्टों के रह रहे हैं, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में क्या उपाय किए जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

BLACK-MARKETING OF CEMENT IN DELHI

4769 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the black-marketing in cement is rampant in Delhi wherein this commodity is being openly sold with impunity at about 100 per cent above the fair price fixed by Government;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to such a situation, and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure adequate supplies of cement to genuine consumers in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Reports have appeared from time to time of unsocial elements exploiting the situation of shortage of cement due to loss of production as a result of power-cuts, inadequate coal supplies, non-availability of wagons etc According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 8 cases of selling cement in black market have been registered by the Delhi Police and 11 persons were arrested in that connection

(c) Cement is an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act To ensure equitable distribution of available supplies, the Delhi Administration issued an order under the Essential Commodities Act on the 12th July, 1972 to control sale of cement by stockists and introduced permit system with effect from 16th November, 1972 under which 90% of stocks of cement are sold by the stockists against permits issued by the Delhi Administration and remaining 10% is sold without permits to small consumers on first come first served basis

SENDING OF DOCUMENTARY FILM ON NETAJI BY SHRI ASHIS MUKHERJEE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

4770 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the documentary film on Netaji by Shri Ashis Mukherjee will be sent to Bangladesh, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, Afghanisthan, Nepal and other countries in Asia and also to East and West Germany and Japan for display in their cinema houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) Films are exported when buyers are available. Efforts will be made to export the film.

राज्यों मे प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय

4771. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी** : क्या योजना मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे प्रत्येक राज्य मे प्रति व्यक्ति औसत वार्षिक आय कितनी थी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : गत तीन वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध, प्रचलित और स्थिर भावो के आधार पर राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति आय दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए है । [**ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया देखिए** सख्या LT—6563/74]।

मध्य प्रदेश मे विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों को लाइसेन्स जारी करना

4772. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश मे विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों के लिए वर्ष 1970-73 के दौरान कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए;

(ख) उन उद्योगो के नाम क्या है जिनके लिए ये लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे, और

(ग) उन उद्योगों की सख्या कितनी है जिनके काम आरम्भ हो गया है और उनकी सख्या कितनी है जो काम आरम्भ करने की स्थिति में है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश मे औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए वर्ष 1970 से 1973 की अवधि में 45 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और 94 आशयपत्र जारी किए गए थे । ये धातुकार्मिक उद्योगो, ईंधन, बिजली के उपकरण, विविध मशीनी और इजीनियरी उद्योग, रसायन, कपडा, कागज और गत्ता, रबड़ की वस्तुए, सीमेंट और जिप्सम उत्पाद, औषधिया और दवाइया, खाद्यपरिकरण उद्योग काच, टेली कम्यूनिकेशन (दूर-सचार) रजक सामग्री, चीनी मिट्टी सामान, सिगरेट, फर्मेन्टेशन उद्योग, वा वाणिज्यिक, कार्यालय और घरेलू उपकरण, चमडे का माल और खनिज (पिकरो) आदि के सम्बन्ध मे थे ।

(ग) चूकि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने के बाद उपक्रम स्थापित करने में सामान्य रूप से 3 से 4 वर्ष का समय लगता है, अत यह आशा करना कि जिन उपक्रमो के लिए 1970 से 73 की अवधि मे आशय-पत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए है उनमे उत्पादन शुरू हो गया होगा । समय पूर्व होगा । अत ये आशय पत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस क्रियान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओ मे है ।

SWINDLING OF CEMENT FROM THE OFFICE OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND IDGAH IN OLD DELHI

4773 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a racket of swindling of cement stock worth Rs 5 lakhs from a store of the Delhi Development Authority and Idgah in Old Delhi has been unearthed, and

(b) if so, the action taken to punish the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

INVESTMENT IN NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURING LTD. AND INCHEK TYRES LTD., CALCUTTA

4774 DR RANEN SEN . Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total Government investment upto date in National Rubber Manufacturing Limited and Inchek Tyres Limited, both of Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : As on 31-3-1973, no investment has been made by Government in the share capital of M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Inchek Tyres Ltd. However, a statement showing the investments by L.I.C., U.T.I. and I.P.B.I. etc. in the share capital of these companies as on 31-3-1973 is attached.

STATEMENT

Investments made by Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd. etc in the share capital of M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Inchek Tyres Ltd. as on 31-3-1973 are given below :

National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.

	Figures in lakhs	
	Equity	Preference
L.I.C	30·31	1 06
U.T I .	15 15	0 76
Nationalised Banks	0 40	0·08
Insurance Companies	4 71	0 25
Inchek Tyres Ltd		
L I C	7·49	10 0
I D.B I	—	4 90
U.T I. .	9 36	—
Nationalised Banks	1 13	—
Insurance Companies	3 77	—
West Bengal Financial Corpn.	—	4·90

ALLOCATION TO DELHI ADMINISTRATION FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS FOR HARIJANS AND SCHEDULED CASTE

4775. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly Rs. 21 lakhs allocated to Delhi Administration for various projects for Harijans and Scheduled Castes during 1973-74 have remained unspent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. The provision of Rs. 29.46 lakhs (including post-matric scholarships and improvement of Harijan basties) in the Revised Budget Estimates for 1973-74 for welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes implemented by the Delhi Administrations is expected to be spent in full by the end of the current financial year *i.e.* upto 31-3-1974.

(b) Does not arise.

ENQUIRY INTO STUDENTS DISTURBANCES IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

4776 PROF NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious disturbances which took place in the Punjab University, Chandigarh in the month of January, 1974 and if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter independently; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir. According to the report of Chandigarh Administration, about 3,000 students of Punjab University held a rally in the university campus on the 21st January 1974 morning in defiance of prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. They shouted slogans against Government, damaged university property and indulged in heavy brick batting on the police party present near the campus. Police used tear-gas and lathi-charge and controlled the situation. 20 rioters were arrested. On subsequent assurance of good behaviour by the student representatives, prohibitory orders were withdrawn and normal functioning of the university was restored on the 1st February, 1974.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE PROGRESS MADE IN USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

4777. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken to constitute a Commission to review the progress made in implementing the provisions of the Constitution in so far as the use of official language of the Union for official and other purposes is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No such proposal is under consideration.

NUMBER OF HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHDULED TRIBES IN BIHAR STATE

4778. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the facilities of Hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the member of hostels and students in the State, district-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO STUDENTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES LIVING IN HOSTELS IN ORISSA

4779. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the facilities provided by Government to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in the hostels;

(b) whether Tribal students in these hostels are not provided with proper utensils, furniture and library facilities particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken to make all these facilities available to the students of these communities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FUNDS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEME IN GUJARAT

4780. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State has not been provided with sufficient funds for the social welfare scheme to be undertaken in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the allotment proposed to be made to the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government had asked for more funds and had proposed to the Union Government certain programmes to be taken up by the State Government during the Plan; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government did not approve of the same and allotted less amount for the social welfare scheme in the State and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The Gujarat Government had in their draft Fifth Plan proposed an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs under the Social Welfare Sector. The outlays for the States for the Fifth Plan are yet to be finalised.

ALLEGED SATI COMMITTED IN RAJASTHAN AND MADHYA PRADESH

4781. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four women are alleged to have committed 'Sati' in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the last ten months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action Government had taken to curb this when first 'Sati' was committed; and

(d) the reasons for its failure to do so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). The required information is being obtained from the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on its receipt.

DIRECTIVE TO NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY FOR OIL EXPLORATION

4782. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa to give greater importance to the exploration of oil resources from the sea bed; and

(b) if so, whether the Institute has started work ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Marine Geological and Geophysical studies of the seas around India form part of research and development projects of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Goa. These projects have a strong bearing on the assessment of mineral resources including oil of the sea bed. The Institute is at present making laboratory analysis of the mineral content of the Core samples obtained from the sea bed.

(b) The Institute will be taking up a number of field oriented projects of mineral exploration of sea bed as soon as the ocean-going research vessel of the Institute, which is at present undergoing modifications at Calcutta, is ready for operation.

DALMIA INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

4783. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid by Government to the Dalmia Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(b) the result of the research so far done at the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Dalmia Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research has not received any grant from the Government of India during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

(b) Dalmia Institute of Scientific Research has not yet come into being physically, so the question of the results of research done so far will arise only when the institute is established and it takes up research activities.

टावरों की आवश्यकता

4784. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :
श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार टायरों की आवश्यकता सम्बन्धी आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) तथा (ख). विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयोक्ताओं की टायरों से सम्बन्धित आवश्यकताओं के आंकड़े सरकार ने इकट्ठे नहीं किए हैं । फिर भी 1973-74 में विभिन्न राज्य लोक परिवहन अधिकरणों की टायरों की अनुमानित आवश्यकताओं को विवरण में दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—6554/74] ।

USE OF SAND FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

4785. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sand found in the beach of Coastal Karnataka can be used for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the industries using this sand at present; and

(c) the number of parties who obtained lease and also applied for lease to remove this sand and the names of the parties ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LEATHER ORGANISATION

4786 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to establish a Leather Organisation in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out details of a system by which equipment clearance for the leather industry would be done in an automatic way; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have prepared a list of machinery which is not indigenously available and which may be required by leather units. There is no necessity to get indigenous clearance from D.G.T.D. in respect of import of machinery included in this list. A revised list will come into effect from 1st April, 1974.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

4787. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial projects which will be set up in Tamil Nadu this year during Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the areas where such type of industrial projects will be set up; and

(c) the total amount to be spent for the Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up industries in the Tamil Nadu State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). The names of Central Industrial & Mineral Projects to be set up during the Fifth Plan in the various States, including Tamil Nadu, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken) are indicated at pages 151—155 (Vol. II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document.

ATOMIC POWER STATION IN TAMIL NADU

4788. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on the Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu is behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete the work on schedule?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The construction work on the atomic power station at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu is behind the schedule originally envisaged. The main reasons for this are as follow :

(i) Delays in the delivery of equipment by foreign as well as Indian suppliers.

(ii) Delays due to various technical problems encountered during construction;

(iii) Delays due to efforts made towards indigenisation

(iv) Delays due to power cuts, shortage of construction materials etc

Efforts are being made to ensure early completion of the Station through actively developing the capability of indigenous manufacturers by providing them technical know-how and by associating departmental experts at all stages of production to monitor progress and give technical advice wherever needed

INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS AND SCHEDULE CASTES IN VARIOUS BLOCKS IN KERALA

4789. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State of Kerala to collect the extent and nature of indebtedness among the Tribals and the Scheduled Castes in the various blocks in the State.

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give relief to these communities in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir However, a limited survey on the economic condition of the Peniyans of Wynad was conducted which reveal that about 36% of tribal households are in debt Household expenditure and expenditure on ceremonials account for 68% of the loans.

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to have Sub-Plans for the Tribal Areas and cover these areas by Integrated Area Development Projects. One of the important programmes under this Scheme will be the provision of Credit and Marketing facilities to the Tribals.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED IN KERALA IN FIFTH PLAN

4790 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN . Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suitable measures have been taken to solve educated unemployment problem in the State of Kerala by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the target fixed for providing employment in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Solving the problem of educated unemployed has been kept in view by the State Government while preparing the Fifth Five Year Plan However, no precise estimates of job opportunities, direct as well as indirect, which are likely to be created for the educated unemployed are available.

(b) No targets have been fixed for providing employment in the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

VIOLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING RESERVATION IN SERVICES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

4791 SHRI M S. PURTY :
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have collected information from the States about those officials who had violated Government's instructions regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a special cell in the appointments department to supervise the implementation of its decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. This is the concern of the respective State Governments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION BY FOREIGN FIRMS IN GETTING C.O.B LICENCES

4792 SHRI K. S CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received that C.O.B. licences were issued to foreign majority firms and larger houses during the last three years without proper consideration and without ascertaining whether the capacity was actually achieved or effective steps taken before the crucial date; and

(b) whether Government will review these licences and take action against the units who had furnished false information or suppressed material information from the Licensing Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). C.O.B. licences were issued on the basis of certain criteria land down for that purpose But certain general allegations in regard to the issue of C O B. Licences have been made. Specific complaints, if any, will be looked into with a view to taking appropriate action, as found necessary

EFFECT OF STOPPAGE OF DIVERSIFICATION OF INDIA SECTOR

4793. SHRI K S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stoppage of diversification for Indian sector has adversely affected the growth of Indian sector of Industry since 1970; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) . (a) and (b). The facilities for free diversification have not been stopped. However, these liberalisations in respect of large houses and foreign majority concerns were withdrawn in 1970 when Government brought all the activities of these concerns under licensing provisions. The position has remained unchanged since then. Government's present policy on free diversification was announced vide Notification No S.O.98(E)/IDRA/29B/73/1 dated the 16th February, 1973 (which is available in the Library of the House), which has allowed the facility for free diversification to industrial undertakings other than those covered by the MRTP Act and the foreign majority concerns.

DEPUTATION FROM TRIBALS OF ASSAM AND TRIPURA

4794. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various deputations of Tribals from Assam and Tripura met the Union Government in recent past;

(b) if so, what were their main demands, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) On the 16th December, 1973 some representatives of the Plains Tribals Council of Assam personally presented to the Union Home Minister a memorandum complaining against raids of villages by police and C R P, indiscriminate arrests, beatings and application of MISA on the members of the Plains Tribals Council of Assam and Bodo Sahitya Sabha and failure of the State Government to implement their own decision recognising the Bodo language as the medium of instruction upto the secondary stage of education

According to information received from the Government of Assam, nine persons detained under MISA were subsequently released Arrests of persons in connection with PTCA movement were made by police strictly in accordance with the procedure and lawful powers given to them for maintenance of law and order No case has come to the notice of the State Government where the action of the police was found to be vindictive or where arrests were made in unauthorised and unlawful manner In regard to Bodo language, State Government have taken a number of steps by way of providing teachers, inspectors of schools and textbooks etc and further steps are being taken to implement the decisions in this regard fully.

A deputation of tribal leaders from Tripura presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 26th December, 1973 The main demands were :

(1) Reconstitution of tribal reserve in Tripura and constitution of autonomous committee for undertaking development works for the tribal areas,

(2) Legislation prohibiting any kind of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals;

(3) Setting up of a special administrative machinery to restore illegally transferred lands from tribals to non-tribals,

(4) Speedy rehabilitation of Jhumias,

(5) Educational facilities to tribals, and

(6) Making up back-log of quotas in service The Government are anxious to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes and to ensure their speedy economic and educational development In the Fifth Five Year Plan, their special problems will be taken note of while preparing detailed programmes

PRODUCTION IN HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MFG CO LTD, OOTACCAMUND

4795 SHRI N K SANGHI
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether production at Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Company Limited Ootacamund has substantially fallen from September, 1973 and supply of black and white films came to a standstill from this month,

(b) if so to what extent the production in the factory has fallen during the last one year, month-wise with reasons for the same, and

(c) whether Government has to permit imports as a result thereof and the foreign exchange spent on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B. RANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir On the contrary, the production of cine positive black and white film by Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co has been

steadily going up as the following figures will show :—

Month	Production in Sq. metres
March, 1973 . . .	34,239
April, 1973 . . .	61,753
May, 1973 . . .	29,673
June, 1973 . .	51,935
July, 1973 . . .	64,994
August, 1973 . . .	99,754
September, 1973 . . .	1,09,687
October, 1973 . .	1,38,728
November, 1973 .	1,42,837
December, 1973 . . .	1,44,638
January, 1974 . . .	1,74,631
February, 1974 . . .	1,91,619

(c) In spite of the increase in production, it was anticipated in December, 1973 that Hindustan Photo Film Ffg. Company might not be able to meet fully the current pressing demand for cine positive black and white. It was, therefore, decided to agree to the import of 15,000 rolls of cine positive black and white as a special case and as a one time exception. The imports have been effected from Rupee payment Area without involving any free foreign exchange expenditure.

STD FACILITY BETWEEN DELHI AND CALCUTTA

4796. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trunk telephone between Delhi-Calcutta is costlier than Delhi-Bombay and other places where S.T.D. facilities are available;

(b) if so, whether Government consider to open STD facilities between Delhi and Calcutta; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Manual trunk call charges which are related to the distances involved are higher between Delhi and Calcutta that those between Delhi and Bombay. However, the ordinary manual trunk call charge between Delhi and Calcutta which is levied in units of three minutes is cheaper than a corresponding three minute STD Call between Delhi and Bombay.

(b) and (c). Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility between Delhi and Calcutta has been planned and would be introduced soon after necessary transmission circuits and equipment for this STD becomes available.

COOCH-BEHAR REFUGEE SERVICE

4797. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Cooch-Behar Refugee Service is a registered Society under the Societies' Registration Act to claim that the aforesaid organisation stands for social service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXTENSION OF VISAS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS WORKING IN COOCH-BEHAR REFUGEE SERVICE

4798 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8064 on 25th April, 1973 and state :

(a) whether permission to stay in India for foreign nationals working in Cooch-Behar Refugee service, has been granted or their visas extended beyond 16th March, 1974 despite objection of local persons against the activities of the said organisation;

(b) the nature of activities of Cooch-Behar Refugee service and future programmes for the coming years ;

(c) whether the said organisation is paying huge amount of unaccounted foreign money to various persons in Cooch-Behar; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

APPLICATIONS FOR GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS BEYOND 31ST MARCH, 1974

4799 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state (a) whether Government propose to keep open the scope for applications from freedom fighters after 31st March, 1974 so that deserving freedom fighters may avail of such benefits if they find difficulty to manage their living in future and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). It is not proposed to accept applications after 31st March, 1974 However, as already indicated in the Public Notice, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6555/74], applications from freedom fighters or from their family members will be accepted only if there is sufficient and satisfactory reason to explain the delay in making the applications.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

4800. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल में सात, आठ करोड़ भोजपुरी बोली बोलने वाले लोग है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भोजपुरी बोलने वालो के लिए मोतीहारी, जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) मे आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है,

(ग) क्या मोतीहारी भोजपुरी बोलने वालो के मध्य में पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय मे उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनन्तिम आकडा के अनुसार सारे देश में जिन व्यक्तियो की मातृ भाषा भोजपुरी थी उनकी सख्या 1,43,40,564 है । इसमे नेपाल शामिल नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग): उत्तरी बिहार के सारन चम्पारन तथा शाहाबाद जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया, गोरखपुर, देवरिया तथा आजमगढ जिले तथा नेपाल के उपयुक्त क्षेत्रो के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों मे मुख्य रूप से भोजपुरी बोलने वाले लोगो की जनसंख्या है ।

इस समय भोजपुरी मे कार्यक्रम बिहार मे पटना केन्द्र से प्रसारित किए जाते है सारन का सारा जिला तथा लगभग आधा चम्पारन जिला इस केन्द्र से पर्याप्त रूप से कवर होता है । चम्पारन जिले का शेष भाग आकाशवाणी के गोरखपुर केन्द्र से कवर होता है और इस केन्द्र से भी स्थायी स्टूडियो के चालू हो जाने के बाद भोजपुरी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव है । मोतीहारी मे रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का उत्थान

4801. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यो मे पिछड़े क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिए धनराशि का आवटन करते समय क्षेत्रो के पिछड़ेपन को आधार नही बनाया गया है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश देश के सबसे अधिक पिछडे इलाके है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उनके उत्थान के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) . (क) अपनी योजनाये तैयार करते समय, राज्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रो के विकास स्तरो तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओ को भी ध्यान मे रखते हैं।

(ख) सम्बद्ध राज्यो द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले देश के पिछडे हुए जिलो मे है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए "क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम" तैयार किए हैं। यद्यपि उत्तरी बिहार के लिए इस प्रकार की विशेष योजना तैयार नही की गई है, फिर भी राज्य की पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप मे बिहार के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के विकास पर पर्याप्त बल दिया गया है।

REVISION IN PROCEDURE OF PROMOTION OF ASSISTANTS

4802. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistants who have put in more than 22 years of service in the same grade and are due for retirement within the next two or there years without getting any promotion;

(b) whether all such Assistants were superseded by their juniors;

(c) whether promotion of such Assistants is made by a High Powered Committee consisting of an Additional Secretary and three Joint Secretaries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revise the existing procedure of promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) The number of Assistants who have put in more than 22 years of continuous service in the grade and are due for retirement within the next three years is 104. All these Assistants are within the zone of consideration for promotion as Section Officer either in the seniority quota or in the quota for the "Length of Service" category.

(b) Promotion to the grade of Section Officer in the quota fixed for "Length of Service" category of Assistants is on the basis of merit as assessed from evaluation of their confidential records. Senior Assistants with indifferent or ordinary records are therefore left out and their juniors with better records are promoted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No revision is contemplated.

उत्तर प्रदेश एवं उड़ीसा मे हाल ही के चुनावों के दौरान राजनैतिक हत्याएं

4803. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश एव उड़ीसा मे हाल ही के चुनावों के दौरान कितनी राजनैतिक हत्याए हुई,

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में पुलिस ने हत्यारों का सुराग लगा लिया है;

(ग) इन हत्याओं के साथ मुख्य रूप से किन दलों का सम्बन्ध था; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES TO SUGGEST CHANGES IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

4805. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the Committee of Secretaries to suggest changes or reforms in the Central Secretariat; and

(b) if so, when the Committee of Secretaries are likely to submit their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Committee of Secretaries has been specifically appointed to suggest changes or reforms in the Central Secretariat.

(b) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECT IN WEST BENGAL GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA

4806. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of achievement in implementing different industrial projects in West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra for which letter of intent have been issued during 1971-1973; and

(b) the steps undertaken by Government, State Governments and the entrepreneurs to speed up the work of the unit for which letter of intent has been issued in the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI N. B. RANA) : (a) The number of Letters of Intent issued during 1971 to 1973 for the establishment of industrial units in the States of West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra is as follows :—

State	1971	1972	1973
West Bengal	58	47	62
Gujarat	104	95	98
Maharashtra	244	197	240

In practice, it takes about three to four years' time for an industrial undertaking to be established and to commence production. The projects are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

(b) In accordance with the new system introduced in November 1973 for the grant of preinvestment approvals, the Central Government on the one hand will issue time-bound clearances and, on the other, entrepreneurs are expected to comply with the conditions of the Letters of Intent and industrial licences within the initial period of validity which is now 12 months and 24 months, respectively. State Governments are expected to ensure that arrangements and procedures for clearances of infrastructure requirements for approved projects are expedited

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN CALCUTTA AND JALPAIGURI

4807. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sponsored industrial estate in Calcutta and Jalpaiguri are not functioning;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to these two industrial estates so far and when these two estates will be functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Industrial Estate at Calcutta is under construction and the one at Jalpaiguri is being used by the Ministry of Defence

(c) Amounts sanctioned to these estates so far would be known to the Government of West Bengal However, expenditure/allocation made to these estates in West Bengal as a whole is as under :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Period	Expenditure/Allocation
1st Plan	70 75 actual expenditure
2nd Plan	
3rd Plan	74 10 Do.
Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968 69)	6·00 Do.
Fourth Plan (1969-74) . .	73·19 allocation
Fourth Plan . .	49 70
(anticipated expenditure) .	49 70

The industrial estate at Calcutta will start functioning after completion and that at Jalpaiguri would do so as soon as it is handed over to the State Government.

EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND SHEDS IN WEST BENGAL

4808. SHRI RAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 200.55 lakhs has been sanctioned for the industrial estates and sheds in West Bengal during the plan period;

(b) if so, the industrial estates which have been constructed as on 31st December, 1973; and

(c) estimated expenditure of the estate-wise and the actual expenditure for these estates during this period and the number of small scale units reported to be working as on the 31st December, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Shri ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) The estimated expenditure on industrial estates programme in West Bengal from First Plan to Fourth Plan is Rs. 200.55 lakhs

(b) The industrial estates reported functioning in West Bengal as on 31-3-73 are .—

(i) Baruipur (Unit I) (24 Parganas)
(ii) Baruipur (Unit II) (24 Parganas)
(iii) Kalyani (Nadia)
(iv) Saktigarh (Burdwan)
(v) Balti Kuri (Howrah)

(c) Estate-wise figures of actual/estimated expenditure on the estates would be available with the State Government However, expenditure on these industrial estates as a whole in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 49.70 lakhs. The number of small scale units reported to be working in these Estates as on 31.3.1973 was 73.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND U.S.S.R. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

4809 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently between India and USSR for mutual collaboration in the develop-

ment of atomic energy for peaceful purpose;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how India is likely to be benefited by this agreement in the development of her atomic devices ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE: (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). An agreement between India and USSR for mutual collaboration in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed in 1961. The salient feature of this agreement are as under :

(1) Research connected with the development of atomic power reactors.

(2) Exchange of Scientists

(3) Exchange of unclassified scientific and technical information and materials.

The 15-year Agreement on Further Development of Economic and Trade Co-operation signed in November 1973 between India and USSR states, *inter-alia*, that collaboration in the field of atomic energy should be further developed. Such collaboration would be helpful in furthering our programme particularly through reciprocal exchange of scientific information, training of Indian specialists, and technical assistance in areas covered by the Agreement.

PICTURE OF DARBARA SINGH, M.P., TELEVISED

4810. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the episode of Speaker Shri Darbara Singh of Punjab, picture of Shri Darbara Singh, M.P., was televised twice once showing him as Speaker and again as one that he was not the Speaker; and

(b) what action has been taken against the Television authorities for this lapse ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING : (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable action has since been taken to ensure proper maintenance of photographs with adequate details and particulars to guard against such accidental and unintentional lapses in future. The Director of the T.V. Centre has also personally apologised to Shri Darbara singh, M.P., for the unintentional use of the wrong photograph.

CREATION OF NEW CIRCLES IN THE COUNTRY

4811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Circles created in the country during the last three years alongwith the dates on which they were created;

(b) the criteria on which the P & T Department sanctions the creation of new Circles;

(c) whether there are any demands for the creation of new Circles for speedy development in the field of Telecommunications in the various regions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) No new P &T Circle was created during the last three years. But a list of new Telephone District/Telecom. Project Circles/Civil and Electrical Circles created during this period is attached.

(b) In regard to the P&T Circles the policy so far has been that any State with viable P&T Administrative work should have a P&T Circle, but if it is not viable, it may be grouped with another State. The general trend, and movement of traffic is also taken into account.

The criteria so far followed for creation of Telephones Districts is that there should be a minimum of 10000 local Telephone lines in the telephone system. There are four Telecom. Project circles which between them carry out projects amounting to an annual capital investment of about Rs. 100 crores a year. So far as P&T Civil Circle are concerned, such circles are created for 4 of 5 Civil Engineering Divisions, each Civil Engineering Division being sanctioned for about Rs. 65 lakhs of annual quantum of building work.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These demands are under examination of Government.

STATEMENT

List of new Telephone Districts etc created during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of District/ Circles	Date of sanctions creating the District/Circles.
1.	Telephone District at Jaipur	17-1-1972
2.	Telephone District at Nagpur	1-1-1972
3.	Telephone District at Patna	8-2-1972
4.	Telephone District at Coimbatore	23-3-1973
5.	Telephone District at Lucknow	5-6-1973
6.	Telecom. Project Circle, New Delhi	10-1-1972
7.	Telecom Project, Circle, Bombay	10-1-1972
8.	P & T Electrical Circle, New Delhi	30-8-1972
9.	P & T Civil Circle No. VI, Lucknow	30-8-1972
10	P & T Civil Circle No VII, Bhopal	13-2-1973

CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN VARIOUS CIRCLES

4812 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T Department is planning to create additional jobs for employment during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of jobs proposed to be created for each circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department have formulated a Fifth Five-Year Plan for expansion of posts and telegraphs services in the country. This expansion will create additional jobs for employment

(b) On the telecom. side there is expected to be additional employment potential of about 1lakh personnel while on the postal side the plan is expected to create additional 10,000 jobs as departmental personnel and about 62,000 jobs for extra-departmental personnel These figures have been assessed on an All India basis. These have not been compiled circle wise

SANCTION OF SUB-POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTRY

4813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices sanctioned in the various States of India during the financial year 1973 74, circle-wise, upto 28th February, 1974;

(b) the number of such among them which have since been opened,

(c) the likely date by which the remaining ones would be opened; and

(d) the number of those for which the State Government/Local Public had to pay N.R.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The Information is furnished below —

Circles	Number of Sub Post Offices		
	Sanctioned	Opened so far	Sanctioned on N R C
1	2	3	4
Andhra	12	11	Nil
Bihar	17	7	Nil
Delhi	12	7	Nil
Gujarat	85	45	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	14	13	Nil
Karnataka	18	8	Nil
Kerala	6	1	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	16	11	Nil
Maharashtra	149	27	Nil
Northern Eastern	29	11	Nil
Orissa	12	7	Nil
Punjab	19	14	1
Rajasthan	6	3	Nil
Tamilnadu	114	84	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	24	8	1
West Bengal	30	20	Nil

(b) Information is furnished in Col 3 above

(c) The remaining offices are expected to be opened in 1974 75

(d) The information is furnished in Col 4 of answer to part (a)

GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS AMONGST EX-I N A PERSONNEL IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4814. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the applicants from amongst Ex I N A personnel belonging to each one of the 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh for political Pensions, upto 28th February 1974, District wise,

(b) whether any pensions have been granted to some Ex INA personnel in Himachal Pradesh upto 28th February, 1974, and

(c) if so, the names of the persons who have been sanctioned these pensions so far, District-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The information regarding the number of Ex-INA personnel who have applied for political pension and the number of personnel who have been sanctioned pension out of them. District-wise, is given in the attached statement.

It is not possible to give the names of all these persons.

STATEMENT

Number of Ex-INA personnel belonging to Himachal Pradesh applied for pension and the number sanctioned pension upto 28th Feb. 74 Distt.-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of applications received	Number sanctioned
1.	Bilaspur . .	258	23
2.	Chamba .	26	7
3.	Himarpur .	391	31
4.	Kangra . .	1280	138
5.	Kulu . .	10	..
6.	Kinnour . .	11	..
7.	Mandi . .	237	25
8.	Mahasu . .	5	..
9.	Simla . .	60	2
10.	Solan . .	50	11
11.	Sirmur . .	18	1
12.	Una . .	100	24
	TOTAL .	2446	262

INCREASE IN CRIME RATE IN 1973

4815. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFIARS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crime rate in the country has gone up by 4 per cent during 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The All India crime figures for the year 1973 have not been complied so far.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL FLAG ATOP THE D.C's OFFICE IN RANCHI

4817. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Flag atop the Deputy Commissioner's Office was removed in Ranchi on 2nd February, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the same was replaced by the C.I.T.U. flag; and

(c) the precautions taken that National Flag is not removed from National Buildings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the State Government, the National Flag was removed from the building of the Collectorate, Ranchi and a CPM flag hoisted in its place on 2nd February, 1974 in the course of a meeting addressed by the leaders of some political parties. Immediately on receipt of the information about the incident, the local authorities got the National Flag reinstalled. A case under section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 has been registered and is under investigation.

RESERVATION FOR SELECTION OF OFFICERS OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

4818. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of All India Federation of States Civil Admi-

nistrative Services Association has urged upon the Central Government to accept at an early date tthe A.R.C.'s recommendation regarding reservation in Indian Administrative Services for selection from Provincial Civil Services;

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether about 8000 officers belonging to various States are feeling frustrated for the lack of opportunities of promotions to higher posts despite long years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government has received a copy of the resolution passed at the Fifth Annual Conference of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations held at Bombay on 20th January, 1974 urging implementation with reference to the State Civil Services of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding increasing the promotion quota from Class II to Class-I in the All India and Central Services to 40 per cent.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation applies to the All India Services as well as to the Central Services Class-I. The third Central Pay Commission has also made certain recommendations on the question of promotion prospects for Government employees at various levels. The question of increasing the promotion quota in the IAS from the State Civil and other Services to 40 per cent is under examination along with the general question of increase in the promotion quota of All India and Central Services Class-I and also the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding promotion prospects for various levels of Government employees.

(c) No definite information is available in the Government of India on this point.

USE OF PERSIANISED URDU ON DELHI T. V.

4819. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether TV viewer are facing difficulties, particularly young generation, towards the increasing use of Persianised 'Urdu' on Delhi T.V.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the authorities to use easy, lucid and comprehensive Hindustani so that each and every viewer can understand it and enjoy the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Delhi Television Centre does not use Persianised Urdu in its programmes. It use simple Hindi as commonly understood by the people in the area.

AGREEMENT WITH FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

4820. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDY :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has recently concluded an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There already exists an agreement between India and the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperations in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Under this agreement, a subsidiary arrangement between the Kern for schungsanlage Julich Gmbh (KFA) and the Department of Atomic Energy was signed in Bombay on February 6, 1974 during the visit of Dr. H. H. Haunschild, State Secretary, Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) The broad festures of the subsidiary arrangement are as under :

(1) Cooperation in certain fields of nuclear research and nuclear development including joint execution of scientific projects.

(2) Exchange of unclassified information.

(3) Exchange of scientists.

(4) Holding of joint seminars

DECLARATION OF TRIBAL BELTS OF TRIPURA AS SCHEDULED AREA

4821. SHRI DASARATHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Tribals of Tripura for the declaration of tribal belts of Tripura as Scheduled area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. M. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being collected

केरल के चर्च के विरुद्ध केरल के प्रीस्ट तथा नन्स का कथित विद्रोह

4823. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 अप्रैल, 1973 के बम्बई के एक साप्ताहिक पत्र में 'केरल मे चर्च के विरुद्ध प्रीस्ट तथा नन्स का विद्रोह' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) उसमें क्या आरोप लगाये गए हैं और प्रत्येक आरोप के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार ने 28 अप्रैल, 1973 के ब्लिट्ज में प्रकाशित संबंधित समाचार देखा है।

(ख) केरल मे कैथोलिक चर्च की सरचना, धार्मिक प्रथाओ, धन के दुरुपयोग आदि के सम्बन्ध में और विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमो का उल्लघन करने वाले पादरियों के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए गए है।

इन आरोपों का सम्बन्ध अधिकाशत: चर्च के आन्तरिक मामलो से है। चूकि विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमो के उल्लघन के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट आरोप नही लगाये गए है अत कोई जाच करना सम्भव नही हो सका है।

INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR DURING FOURTH PLAN

4824. SHRI K M. MADHUKAR . Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and stages of industries in Bihar which were given licences during Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether the industrial development did not come up in backward areas in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). During April 1969 to mid March 1974, 81 industrial licences were issued for the establishment of industrial undertakings in Bihar. They related to the following industries :—

Cement	Fertilisers
Ceramics	Food Processing industries
Chemicals (Explosives)	Industrial machinery
Miscellaneous Chemicals	Metallurgical Industries
Coal	Paper & Pulp
Electrical Cables & Wires	Rubber goods
Fermentation Industries	Vegetable Oils

Of these, 9 pertained to backward areas in Bihar. Special schemes such as capital subsidy and concessional institutional finances have been introduced since 1969, with a view to inducing industrial development of backward areas. It is expected that these schemes will make some impact on the industrial development of these areas. The major handicap, however, lies in the absence of adequate infrastructural facilities such as avilability of transport, power, water etc., in these areas for providing which the State Governments are expected to take appropriate steps.

NUMBER OF NEW NEWSPAPER DAILY AND FORTNIGHTLY TO WHOM NEWSPRINT QUOTA HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED SINCE SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT

4825. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new newspapers daily and fortnightly to whome newsprint quota have been granted since the shortage of newsprint in the country, State-wise, and

(b) the present circulation of each of the newspaper ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATON AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHRAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A statement showing the total number, State-wse, of new newspapers, daily and fortnightly, started in the licensing year 1973-74 and given newsprint quota for that period as well as of newspapers, daily and fortnightly, which were given quota for the first time in the licensing year 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6556/74].

(b) A statement showing the circulation of the above newspapers as claimed or visualized (in the case of proposed publications) by their publishers in their applications for newsprint quota is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6556/74].

CHANGING SENIORITY OF OFFICES OF I.E.S. AND I.S.S.

4826. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of officers of I.E.S. and I.S.S. is changing very often;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any court cases are pending challenging the seniority; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to remedy the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The seniority of an officer of the I.E.S. and I.S.S. in any grade, relative to the officers already in position in that grade, does not change, once it is fixed in accordance with the principles of seniority applicable to him The position of the officer in the gradation list, however, may change as a result of subsequent appointments to that grade of direct recruits, departmental candidates etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The cases are being defended on behalf of the Government. The existing principles laid down for determining the seniority of officers of the two Services would be reviewed, if necessary in the light of the final decisions in these cases.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU IN VISAKHAPATNAM

4827. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no Press Infomation Bureau in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether Government considers it important to open office during the current year; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the importance of Visakhapatnam as a City of Central Government Undertaking and Headquarters of Eastern Command for Navy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No doubt Government are aware of the importance of Visakhapatnam but the criteria for opening a Press Information Bureau office is mainly the number of newspapers published from the area or the general backwardness remoteness of the area. On both counts it is not feasible to open a P. I. B. office at Visakhapatnam.

REVISION OF POLICY OF GRANTS TO STATES DURING FIFTH PLAN

4828. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission propose to revise their policy of Block loans/grants to the States during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether a new pattern would be evolved for the benefit of backward regions of various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A decision on the formula for the allocation and the pattern of Central assistance to States for the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be taken in the next meeting of the National Development Council.

INFILTRATION OF AGENTS PROVOCATEUR IN ASSAM STATE

4829. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of regular large scale infiltration of agents provocateur into some sensitive areas of Assam from across the border; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Some press reports to this effect have come to Government's notice.

(b) The detailed enquiries made by the Government of Assam do not reveal any large scale infiltration of agent provocateurs in Assam. However, all necessary vigilance is being exercised by the BSF and the State Police.

PANEL FOR PROMOTION TO THE POSTS OF UNDER SECRETARIES AND DEPUTY SECRETARIES

4830. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel for promotion to Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries is drawn every year but it taken months to provide the selected candidates in those posts;

(b) whether most of the persons are provided with promotion posts in their own Ministries instead of in the Ministries/Offices where there are vacancies; and

(c) whether the promoted officers are provided with the same work which they had been doing and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide opportunities for change in the nature of work with every promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS

MIRDHA): (a) Officers of the Central Secretariat Service included in the Select Lists prepared for appointment at the level of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary are appointed to such posts as and when suitable vacancies are found for them.

(b) and (c). Posts of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Government of India are not reserved for members of any particular service. Officers belonging to the Central Secretariat Service who have been adjudged as suitable for appointment at the level of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary are appointed to such posts on the basis of their experience and suitability. Officers holding posts in the same Ministry/Department may sometimes be found more suitable to be retained there even after their promotion on the grounds of their experience and usefulness to the Ministry/Department concerned. There is, however, no bar to transfer such officers from one Ministry to another if in the interest of work it is so required.

PROMOTION OF ASSISTANTS AS SECTION OFFICERS IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

4831. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether in terms of Notification No. 6(28)/72-CS(1), dated 3rd October, 1973 the qualifying service for an Assistant for promotion as Section Officer in the Central Secretariat has been fixed at 22 years;

(b) if so, the number of Assistants in the Central Secretariat who have completed 22 years of service in that grade and who are still working as Assistants;

(c) whether Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 provide for 8 years service as Assistant for promotion as Section Officer and if so, the reasons for not extending the rule in case of Assistants who belong to 'Length of Service Group'; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to promote all the Assistants who have put in more than 15 years service and to restore the claims of Senior Assistants by Length of Service for promotion as Section Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, in this Notification, a qualifying service (continuous) of 22 years has been prescribed for promotion of Assistants in the long-service category to temporary vacancies in the grade of Section Officers.

(b) 297 as on 1-1-1974.

(c) The Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, provide for a minimum service of eight years as Assistant for promotion as Section Officer in the seniority Quota. The criterion for promotion in this quota is seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. The Length of Service Group do not get any benefit for promotion under this provision because of their low position in the seniority list

(d) The following steps have been taken to speed up promotion of Assistants as Section Officers :—

(i) The quota of posts for direct recruitment to the grade of Section Officers has been reduced from 33-1/3% to 16-2/3%.

(ii) A separate quota of 28% of Select List posts in the Grade of Section Officers has been earmarked for the promotion of Assistants who have completed 22 years of continuous service in the grade of Assistants So far 361 Assistants who had put in more than 22 years of service in the Assistants' Grade have been promoted as Section Officers About 100 more officers of this category will be promoted during 1974.

(iii) All temporary vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade which become available after adjusting Section Officers included or approved for inclusion in the Select List are now filled in equal

proportion by promotion of Assistants on the basis of seniority and Assistants with long years of service.

As seniority in the grade of Assistants is not based on length of service, the question of restoring any claims of "senior" Assistants on that basis does not arise.

SETTING UP OF SOLAR ENERGY INSTITUTE

4832. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a solar energy institute in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) has been suggested to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to include research on solar energy and alternative sources of energy in its Fifth Five Year Plan proposals. The NCST has appointed a Committee of experts to go into all aspects of solar energy and its utilisation. The Committee would also suggest the programme in this direction.

कोहिमा में पोलिंग एजेन्ट की हत्या

4833. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोहिमा में हाल ही में हुए चुनावों में अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने एक पोलिंग एजेन्ट की हत्या कर दी थी;

(ख) क्या हाल ही के इन चुनावों के दौरान और भी इस प्रकार की अनेक हत्यायें की गयी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल के चुनावों के दौरान नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर तथा पांडिचेरी सरकारों ने ऐसी हत्याओं के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है । अन्य राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना आनी है ।

भावनगर महल में विस्फोट

4834. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि भावनगर महल में विस्फोट के कारण पूरी इमारत नष्ट हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने तत्सम्बन्धी कारणों की जांच की है,

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया है, और

(घ) इससे कितनी जन-धन की क्षति हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) — गुजरात सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अंसारी रोड के कुछ नागरिकों द्वारा दरियागंज पुलिस थाने के बाहर प्रदर्शन

4835. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मार्च, 1974 को अंसारी रोड (दिल्ली) के कुछ नागरिकों ने उस क्षेत्र में बढ़ रही गुण्डागर्दी तथा पुलिस की अकर्मण्यता के विरोध में दरियागंज थाने एवं पुलिस अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ग) क्या गुण्डा तत्व लड़कियों को छेड़ते है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। चोरी तथा मकान में अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायतकर्ता कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ केन्द्रीय जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक से 1 मार्च 1974 को मिला था। दरियागंज पुलिस थाने के सामने से गुजरते हुए इन व्यक्तियों ने इस मामले में अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने की मांग करते हुए नारे लगाये थे।

(ख) चोरी तथा मकान में अतिक्रमण करने का एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और दो अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

(ग) शिकायतकर्ता ने केवल चोरी तथा मकान में अतिक्रमण करने के आरोप लगाए थे और उसने लड़कियों को छेड़ने का कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया था।

COMPLAINTS AGAINST I.P.S. OFFICERS

4836. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many complaints have been lodged against the present I.P.S. officers to C.B.I. in his Ministry for corruption, malpractices in India during the last three years;

(b) in how many cases action has been taken; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any complaint against some I.P.S. officials of West Bengal in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Seven requests from State Governments have been received by the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigating cases against I.P.S. officers, during the last three years.

(b) In one case, the question of prosecuting the officer is under consideration, and in the other six cases, investigation is in the final stages.

(c) Yes ,Sir.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE FUNCTIONING OF A.I.R. IN CALCUTTA

4837. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint about the functioning of All India Radio in Calcutta, specially in "News Section" recently; and

(b) if so, which are those complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints related to (i) non-inclusion of a report about a demonstration organised by the Youth Congress and Chhatra Parishad in the regional news bulletin broadcast from AIR Calcutta at 7.50 PM on 8-2-74, and (ii) broadcast of an allegdly incorrect news item on Jute Workers' strike by AIR Calcutta on 15-1-74.

FIFTH PLAN FOR ORISSA

4838. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government officials have made a minimum demand of Rs. 1000 crores as the plan outlay for Fifth Plan for Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government have taken into consideration the utter

poverty and backwardness in the State in accepting the above demand; and

(c) if so, their final approval in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government of Orissa forwarded draft Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs. 836 crores which were discussed in detail, in the first instance, in the different Working Groups consisting of official representatives of the Planning Commission, the Central Ministries and State Government and finally with the State Governor. The size and the contents of the States' Fifth Plans, including that of Orissa, will be finalised on the basis of the resources discussions held with the State Governments along with the Government of India's decisions on the Sixth Finance Commission Report and the quantum of Central assistance and allocation of market borrowings to be determined on the basis of the formula by the National Development Council.

While finalising the Fifth Plan of Orissa, due weightage will be accorded to the relative economic backwardness of the State within the overall resource availability.

DEVELOPMENT OF ORISSA IN FIFTH PLAN

4839. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) in view of vast natural resources available in Orissa, whether Government have any concrete plan for industrialisation of backward Orissa during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). The names of Central Industrial and Mineral Projects to be set up during the Fifth Plan in various States, including Orissa, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken), are indicated at pages 151-55 (Vol. II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document.

For the State public sector, the Working Group on Large & Medium Industries, set up by the Planning Commission, recommended a Fifth Plan Outlay of the order of Rs. 10.50 crores for the following industrial programmes proposed to be taken up for the implementation during the Fifth Plan :—

(i) Development of new industrial areas at Bhubaneshwar, Paradeep & Talchar apart from completion of scheme at Rourkela.

(ii) Financial assistance for the undermentioned projects of Orissa Industrial Development Corporation :—

(a) Hira Cement Works.

(b) East Coast Breweries & Distilleries

(c) Kalinga Iron Works—Spun Pipe Plant & Foundry.

(d) Ingot Casting Plant, Hirakud.

(e) Proporzi Plant, Hirakud.

(f) Chrome Chemicals.

(g) Calcium Carbide Plant.

(h) Tyre & Tube factory .

(i) Ferro Vandium.

(j) Jute Mill.

(k) Electro-lytic Manganese dioxide.

(l) Paper plant.

(iii) Financial assistance to Large & Medium Industries.

(iv) Investment through Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation.

(v) Setting up of a Leather Corporation by amalgamating the existing departmental units.

RARE EARTHS FACTORY AT GOPALPUR (ORISSA)

4840. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether processing work for establishing a Rare Earths factory at Gopalpur (in Orissa) is going to be started in 1974;

(b) if so, the number of employees required, both skilled and unskilled; and

(c) when the work is proposed to be taken up?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A proposal by Indian Rare Earths Limited a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, to set up an Industrial Complex based on the beach sand deposits in Gopalpur District in Orissa is under consideration of the Government. A rare earths plant is envisaged as one of the facilities forming part of the project. Details of capital investment, employment potential, economic feasibility etc. are being examined before Government's decision on this proposal is taken. It is, therefore, premature to give any details regarding number of employees, the time for commencement of work etc.

HARDSHIP FACED BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN PRODUCING CERTIFICATES

4841. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether decisions has not yet been taken in cases where freedom fighters could not provide (i) jail certificate and (ii) a certificate from co-prisoner who is/was an M.P. or M.L.A.;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that for want of such documents, genuine freedom fighters who have applied for pension are facing great hardship;

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken to verify the facts in such cases; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). If any freedom fighter is not able to produce documentary evidence such as jail certificate or co-prisoner's certificate from an M.P./M.L.A. (present or former), his case is examined in the light of the verification reports from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. It has also been suggested to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to set up State/District level Committees for scrutinising cases of freedom fighters who have not been able to secure the required evidence. The recommendations of these Committees are given due consideration.

DISCUSSION OF MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BORDER TROUBLE AT ZONAL COUNCIL

4842. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1083 on 27th February, 1974 regarding proposal to set up an Inter State Council for border disputes and state :

(a) which of the Zonal Councils will be in a position to discuss Karnataka-Maharashtra border trouble in the recent past, and redress the grievances of the sufferers; and

(b) the measures taken by the Zonal Council or Councils to redress the grievances of sufferers after the recent Karnataka-Maharashtra border troubles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). While it is open to a Zonal Council to discuss any matter concerning a border dispute, it has to be formally brought up before the Council by a Member State before it could be discussed by that Council. No such move has, however, been made so far by any Member State of either the Western Zonal Council in which Maharashtra State is represented or the Southern Zonal Council in which

Karnataka State is represented. If and when the matter comes up before either of two Zonal Councils, the representative of the State not represented in that Council can be associated under the rules in such discussions.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES UNDER MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

4843 SHRI B. V. NAIK :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector industries working under his Ministry;

(b) names of those making profit,

(c) names of those making loss; and

(d) the utilization of capacity, name-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6537/74].

CONCESSION TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY

4844. SHRI B. V NAIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital value of market rate of concessions like land, water, electricity, raw material and others offered to the private industry in the country has been worked out;

(b) if so, how much is it, and

(c) if not, whether this task will be undertaken in the near future at least to let the private industry as well as the common know of the patronage the former enjoys today ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Concessional rates for land, water electricity, etc. to industry are granted by State Goverments, and the capital value of these concessions has not been worked out at the Centre, since these are areas of State Government responsibility and authority. There are no concessions in regard to supply of raw materials except in the matter of precise policy for canalised items in favour of *exporting* units.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

PRICE RISE PROBLEM

4845 SHRI B. S. MURTHY . Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has in collaboration with other concerned Departments discussed the price rise problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the programme chalked out as a result of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has been concerned with the problem of continuous rise in prices for some time past The Government in consultation with the Planning Commission as well as the concerned Departments have taken various measures to check further rise in prices which have been reportedly announced on the floor of the House.

The Government is keeping constant watch over the price situation and are considering further measures

CURFEW IN AHMEDABAD ON REPUBLIC DAY AND MAHATMA GANDHI'S MARTYRDOM DAY

4846. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ahmedabad was under curfew on the Republic Day (26th January, 1974) as well as on Mahatma Gandhi's Martyrdom Day (30th January, 1974); and

(b) whether the people of Ahmedabad were specifically asked to refrain from holding public prayer meetings on Gandhiji's Death Anniversary Day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT FORCED TO PROCEED ON LEAVE

4847. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat was forced to proceed on leave for one month by the then Chief Minister of Gujarat on 27th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons which prompted the then Chief Minister to resort to such action;

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the said Chief Secretary has rejoined his duties and if so, when and in which capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONAL: (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, the former Chief Secretary to the State Government proceeded on leave from the 28th January, 1974, as desired by the then State Government. Under the provisions of the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955, the State Government is competent to grant leave to the members of the All India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the State without reference to the Central Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. The former Chief Secretary rejoined duty on the 27th February, 1974, on the expiry of his leave and was posted as Chairman, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, a post which is equivalent to that of the Chief Secretary's.

JOURNALISTS INTERVIEWED ON DELHI TELEVISION

4848. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Journalists have been interviewed on the Delhi Television during the year 1973; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and the nature of the programmes screened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the names of the Journalists interviewed on Delhi TV Centre during 1973 and the topics of the Interviews conducted is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6558/74*].

INADEQUATE P&T EQUIPMENT AND ACCOMMODATION IN AHMEDABAD

4849. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government are finding Post and Telegraphs equipment and accommodation in Ahmedabad to be inadequate and unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). In so far as Postal equipment and accommodation are concerned the position is as under :—

There are 81 Post Offices in Ahmedabad City out of which 3 are Head Offices and 78 Sub Offices. The Post Offices equipment are adequate. The working accommodation in all the 3 Head Post Offices which are functioning in departmental buildings is more or

less adequate and the shortage is not much. There is, however, shortage of accommodation in one departmental building of a sub-office for which the case is under process for extension of the building and in case of rented buildings, where there is shortage, better accommodation is being sought for by the Postmaster-General, Ahmedabad.

In so far as Telecom equipment and accommodation is concerned the position is as under :—

Due to inadequacy of resources and limited production capacity there is a shortage of equipment in Ahmedabad as in other places in the country Expansion of the existing buildings as well as construction of new buildings are being planned to improve the situation The capacity of the telephone system is also being augmented to the extent possible within the limitation imposed by shortage of resources

फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के सिनेमा-गृहों में दिखाई गई डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म

4850. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल ही में चुनाव प्रचार हेतु भारतीय फिल्म डिवीजन ने एक 15 मिनट की डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म सिनेमा-गृहों में दिखाई जिसमें मुख्यत सत्तारूढ कांग्रेस दल का प्रचार किया गया,

(ख) क्या उस फिल्म में 'देश की नेता इन्दिरा गांधी' और 'भारत नारी जिन्दाबाद' आदि नारों द्वारा मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया गया था,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा इस प्रकार किसी पार्टी विशेष के पक्ष में चुनाव प्रचार करना उचित है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र वीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) . जी, नहीं।

(ग) फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित कोई भी फिल्म राजनैतिक दलों के पक्ष में प्रचार नहीं करती।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के वेतन निर्धारित किया जाना

4851. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा वर्चिग आदि के मामले में मनमानी नीति अपनाए जाने के कारण खादी भवन नई दिल्ली के कुछ कर्मचारियों को नए वेतनमाला से होने वाला विशेष लाभ से वंचित रखा गया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो वेतन मानों की वर्चिग किस आधार पर की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग तथा खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन कर्मचारी संघ, नई दिल्ली के महामंत्रिमंडल की सहमति से लिपिकों और बिक्री करने वालों के चार वेतन मानों को मिलाकर दो कर दिया गया है।

पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप पर पुनर्विचार

4852. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर पुनर्विचार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) . देश के अन्दर तथा बाहर दोनों जगह तेल संकट तथा मूल्य की प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार आवश्यक अभ्यास कर रही है और तदनुसार उपयुक्त समायोजन किए जा सकते हैं।

AGRICULTURE BASED SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN FIFTH PLAN

4853. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a radical change towards growth of small scale industries in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the small industries would be agriculture based under the new change; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Development of agro-based and rural industries is being given a prominant place during the Fifth Plan. Agro-based industries however, cover a large number of items having a direct or indirect link with agriculture *i.e.* industries which process agricultural produce or provide essential inputs to modernize agriculture. A joint Group consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Agriculture and Industrial Development has prepared a comprehensive list of agro-industries for drawing up programmes for their intensive development and modernization. Special schemes for fostering the growth of these industries are being formulated to the extent these fall within the orbit of Small Scale Industries.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL IN INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN PUNJAB

4854. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA · Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial units in Punjab are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has not allocated sufficient raw materials during the last quarter to Punjab; and

(c) whether the Centre is coming to the rescue of Punjab to serve its industrial units to from closure ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). In so far as units in the organised sector are concerned, imported raw materials are allocated to the units on the basis of the licensed capacity and past consumption, and not on regional basis. For units in the small scale sector, allocation is made through the respective State Directors of Industries of the States. While there is a country wide shortage of many important raw materials, Government are not aware that any units are on the verge of closure because of shortage of raw materials.

ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES TO ENTERPRENEURS IN PUNJAB

4855. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government is pressing the Centre to issue licences to all those entrepreneurs who have already obtained letter of intent for starting industrial units in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) · (a) and (b). The question of

conversion of Letters of Intent into industrial licences is considered after the entrepreneur complies with the conditions of the Letter of Intent and submits within the initial period of its validity, the required applications for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods, where necessary. With the streamlining of industrial approval procedures and with a view to avoiding delay, the Letter of Intent is now automatically converted into an industrial licence after the final subsequent clearance *viz.*, for foreign collaboration or import of capital goods, is given. Government have, however, been reviewing from time to time in consultation, where necessary, with the concerned State Governments, the progress made by holders of Letters of Intent for various industries in order to assess the progress made for implementing the projects and clearing general bottlenecks standing in the way of speedy implementation.

ISSUE OF LETTERS OF INTENT/LICENCES

4856. Shri S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of letters of intent and industrial licences item-wise, issued to various concerns from January, 1973 to 1st January, 1974, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : Two statements showing the number of letters of intent and Industrial Licences issued (Industry-wise and State-wise) to various concerns during the period from January 1973 to 1st January, 1974 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6559/74]

INFLOW OF FOREIGN MONEY IN U.P. ELECTIONS

4857. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in a Bombay weekly on March 2, 1974 that an Arab Kingdom has injected a lot of money into the U.P. elections; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the facts and are prepared to disclose the identity of individuals and party who received the amount ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facts are being ascertained.

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

4858. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's first experimental electronic telephone exchange commissioned in last November in Delhi has provided encouraging results and performance; and

(b) if so, the results obtained and its future trials on commercial basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The tests and laboratory experiments which have been conducted on the small experimental electronic telephone exchange, which was put into operation on 2nd November, 1973 in the Telecommunications Research Centre, New Delhi, have given encouraging results.

(b) The test and experiments have shown that :

(i) the system indigenously designed to meet our traffic conditions is sound; and

(ii) with further development, can be successfully exploited to derive the advantages of electronic switching in our network.

Further tests and laboratory trials are scheduled on interworking of the experimental exchange with existing step-by-step and crossbar exchanges in Delhi. The results of these trials will be used in the design of a larger ex-

change for commercial trials scheduled for by the end of 1976.

LOW UTILISATION OF INDIGENOUS KNOW-HOW

4859. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in different fields of science and technology the main drawback has been the low level of utilisation of indigenous know-how despite the steps taken by Government through the National Research Development Corporation;

(b) if so, whether lack of confidence in indigenous Research and Development is the main factor responsible for low level utilisation or something else; and

(c) whether Government contemplate remedial action to correct this trend?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir. The level of utilisation of indigenous know-how has been fairly good but there is scope for improvement.

(b) and (c). Government attach considerable importance to the development and utilisation of indigenous technology It is from this point of view a Science and Technology Plan has been drawn up, which would take care of the various factors arising in this difficult and complex field.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BULGARIA FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

4860 : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bulgaria propose to sign a protocol for scientific and technical collaboration; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A protocol for scientific and technical collaboration has been signed on 5th March, 1974.

(b) The protocol includes a work plan for (i) exchange of delegation of specialists in respect of the projects identified by the two sides during 1974-75. A list of projects alongwith the co-operating institutions and the number of scientists to be exchanged for each of them is indicated in the work plan; (ii) exchange of technical information and documentation in the field of projects included in the work plan and other areas of mutual interest between respective institutions; (iii) Both sides will offer 3 scholarships on reciprocal basis for and training upto 36 months each on the subjects to be decided by mutual consultation; (iv) "Indian Science & Technology Days" will be organised in Sofia in May, 1975 in accordance with the Aide Memoire agreed upon.

The general and financial terms will be in accordance with the current Cultural Exchange Programme and will hold good for scientists' visits for period upto six months.

ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES IN FOURTH PLAN

4861. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for luxury items in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the number of licences issued for basic industries during the Fourth Plan period;

(c) names of the basic industries where the projects were not yet completed;

(d) whether Government have made any change in the policy of licensing for the essential items in the Fifth Plan; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The terms 'luxury items' and 'basic industries' not being precisely defined, Licensing statistics are not being compiled in terms of these categories. Licensing statistics are maintained in terms of industries enlisted in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. A statement showing the number of licences (scheduled industry-wise) issued during 1969-1973 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6560/74].

(d) and (e). The Industrial Licensing Policy is formulated in accordance with the priorities and production objectives laid down in the five year plans and there is no change in this policy.

SURVEY OF RAW MATERIAL DEPOSITS IN WEST BENGAL FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIES

4862 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey in West Bengal for the raw materials deposit in order to set up in Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted list of industries in which they are interested ;

(d) if so, whether Government has made any selection from it; and

(e) which are getting top priority for the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (e). The Central industrial and mineral projects proposed to set up during Fifth Plan in various States, including West Bengal, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken), are indicated at pages 151-155 (Volume II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document.

For the State public sector, the working Group on Large and Medium Industries; set up by the Planning Commission, recommended an outlay of Rs. 2638.62 lakhs for new industrial programmes in addition to an outlay of Rs. 1671.72 lakhs in respect of Fourth Plan spill-over industrial schemes. The new industrial programmes proposed to be taken up for implementation during Fifth Plan include following major schemes :—

Durgapur Chemicals Limited; Kalyani Spinning Mills (Expansion & Diversification); New Spinning Mill; Mechanised manufacture of Bricks; Expansion of Cooch-Behar Press, Development of Industrial Areas; Revival of closed and sick industrial units; etc.

The State Directorate of Mines & Minerals and the Geological Survey of India have carried out investigations on various industrial minerals during Fourth Five Year Plan period and proposed to continue the investigation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Based on these investigations, the West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation has drawn up programmes and schemes for setting up following projects which are under consideration :—

(1) Manufacture of refractory bricks in Purulia.

(2) Manufacture of ceramic materials in Birbhum.

(3) China clay Mining and Processing in Birbhum.

(4) Stone Mining at Pachmi Hatagacha, Birbhum and Indrabil, Purulia.

(5) Dolomite Mining in Jayanti area, North Bengal.

(6) Quartz mining and manufacture of quality glass ware in Purulia.

(7) Ornamental Stone Mining at Saltora, Bankura.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON CENTRAL POLICE FORCE

4863 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure for each Central Police Force as in 1960-61, 1968-69 and 1973-74;

(b) the total number of personnel, officers as well as others separately, in each Central Polic Force, as in 1960-61 1968 69 and 1973-74,

(c) the number of personnel officers as well as others separately, in each Central Police Force stationed in each State and Union Territory as in 1960-61 1968-69 and 1973-74 , and

(d) cost of deployment of each Central Police Force in each State and Union Territory, during the period from 1st April, 1971 to 20th January, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOSHIN) (a) The Central Forces vested with certain police powers are the C R P and the B S F Details of expenditure year-wise are indicated in the statement enclosed

(b) and (c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose in formation regarding details of organisation and deployment

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Details of the Total Expenditure for CRP & BSF as in th Years 1960-61 1968 69 and 1973 74

	1960-61	1968-69	1973-74
B S F	Rs Nil*	Rs 26 24 crores	Rs 45 90 crores**
C R P	Rs 1 97 crores	Rs 13 57 crores	Rs 39 44 crores*

The BSF came into being w e f 1 12-1965

These are the Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 Actual Expenditure figures for 1973 74 will be known after the end of the financial year 1973-74

USE OF GAS GRENADE BY POLICE IN GUJARAT

4864 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) wthether a type of gas grenade being used by the Police to disperse mobs during the current agitation in the State of Gujarat is reported to be creating health problems due to its adverse affects ,

(b) if so whether the use of the sickening gas grenade as it is called, results in nausea, vomitting sensation in the throat, headache and even, unconsciousness in the case of children and created a disease in the State on a large scale and if so, how far this is true; and

(c) whether Government are considering to stop using this kind of gas and if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) (c) Necessary information is being collected from Gujarat and will be pleased on the Table of the House on receipt

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST REFORMS IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT WORKING

4865 SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to carry out major reforms in the Central Secretariat working a change to the desk officer system;

(b) if so, whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had also recommended any changes in procedure in this regard and if so, the main changes suggested;

(c) whether the Committee of Secretaries have agreed to these changes; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (d). In recommendation No. 14 (1&2) of its report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work, the Administration Reforms Commission had recommended the introduction of the desk officer system. This recommendation was considered by a Group of Secretaries and on the basis of its views the Government accepted the recommendation. The relevant decision of Government which has been included in the statements placed on the Table of the House on 20-12-72 and 22-8-73 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-6561/74]. A plan for the implementation of the decision was prepared and placed before the Committee of Secretaries on Internal Affairs and as recommended by it, an inter-departmental Committee consisting of representatives of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Finance has been set up to oversee implementation of the decision in accordance with the plan referred to above.

नौगछिया और भागलपुर, पटना के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

4866. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के नौगछिया स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्र को भागलपुर और पटना से सीधा सम्पर्क रखने हेतु सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । नांगछिया को भागलपुर और पटना के साथ सीधी डायल प्रणाली के जरिए जोड़ने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत सुरक्षा नियम और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ऐजल जिले के श्री लालेंग हेंग्गा की गिरफ्तारी

4867. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिजोराम मे ऐजल जिला के श्री लालेंग हेंग्गा को किस अपराध में अक्तूबर, 1972 में बिहार राज्य में भागलपुर स्पेशल सेन्ट्रल जेल में रखा गया था;

(ख) क्या गोहाटी उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय पर 18 सितम्बर, 1973 को श्री हेंग्गा को छोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया परन्तु उसके तुरन्त बाद उन्हें 19 सितम्बर, 1973 को भारत रक्षा नियम और आंतरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पुन: गिरफ्तार कर उक्त जेल में रखा गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उन पर मुकद्दमा चलाने का है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री हेंगा को पारिवारिक भत्ता देने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) मिजोरम सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 25 तथा 27 के अधीन सजा देने के सम्बन्ध में भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार श्री लालेंग हेंगा को स्थानान्तरण किया गया था तथा 16 मई 1973 को बिहार राज्य में भागलपुर के विशेष केन्द्रीय कारावास में रखा गया था।

(ख) और (ग) . अपील करने पर गौहाटी उच्च न्यायालय ने 18 सितम्बर, 1973 को शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उसकी सजा को रद्द कर दिया। जब वह भागलपुर जेल मे था तो मिजोरम प्रशासन ने राज्य की सुरक्षा तथा लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के प्रतिकूल गतिविधियो मे अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने मे उसको रोकने की दृष्टि से आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम 1971 की धारा 3 (1) (क) (ii) के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द करने के आदेश दिए थे। आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम 1971 मे निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उसका मामला सलाहकार बोर्ड को भेजा गया था जिसने 25 नवम्बर 1973 को नजरबन्दी का समर्थन किया।

(घ) नजरबन्द व्यक्ति के परिवार को भत्ता देने के प्रश्न पर मिजोरम सरकार विचार कर रही है।

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS IN INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN GUJARAT

4868. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of raw materials has hit the industrial units in Gujarat; and

(b) whether Centre has not made adequate provision for raw materials to industries in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There is countrywide shortage of industrial raw materials as well as foreign exchange constraint. Within these constraints, every effort is being made to see that units both in the organised sector as well as small sector, are given sufficient raw-material to enable them to maintain the level of production. Government are not aware of any particular difficulties being faced by industrial units in Gujarat alone, as different from those in other parts of the country

STATUTORY PROTECTION TO LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN UNILINGUAL STATES

4869. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any statutory protection has been given to linguistic minorities in unilingual States and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether any gudie-lines have been laid down for the language and culture of linguistic minorities in States and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) what is the nature in each case of complaints received from linguistic minorities;

(d) what steps have been taken to meet these complaints in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Constitutional safeguards have been provided to linguistic minorities in all States for the provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education. The safeguards are listed in the statement enclosed.

(b) At the meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Central Ministers held in August, 1961, specific measures were devised for safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities in the matter of education, text books, teachers, use of minority languages for official purposes, recruitment to services etc.

(c) Broadly, the complaints relate to inadequacy of facilities for education at the primary and the secondary stages through the medium of the minority language, shortage of teachers and text books in the language, lack of facilities for use of that language for official purposes, and discrimination in recruitment to services.

(d) The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, appointed under Article 350-B of the Constitution, looks into these complaints and brings them to the notice of the State Governments and other authorities concerned for redress. Attempts are also made to persuade the State Governments, in the course of discussion during the meetings of the various Zonal Councils, to meet the demands in genuine cases. Annual Reports are submitted by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to the President. These reports are placed before Parliament and copies thereof are also sent to the State Governments.

STATEMENT

Constitutional Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

To achieve full national integration, it is necessary to realise the unity of the people as also their fundamental equality enshrined in the Constitution. The Constitution provides necessary safeguards relating to language, culture, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, equality of opportunity in matters of recruitment to service, in trade and commerce, etc.

2. The Articles which have a direct bearing on the safeguards for linguistic minorities are reproduced below :—

Article 29(1)—Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have right to conserve the same.

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30(1)—All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

Article 347—On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

Article 350—Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the language used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

Article 350A—It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities.

3. The Articles of the Constitution guaranteeing to all the citizens certain fundamental rights, such as equality before the law (Article 14), prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15) and equality of opportunity in the matters of public employment (Article 16) also operate as safeguards for the linguistic minorities.

Article 350-B(1)—There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon these matters at such intervals as the President may direct and the President shall cause such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned.

PROPOSAL TO PREPARE A FILM ON THE LIFE OF MAHAVIR

4870. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a film on the life of Mahavir at the time of 2500th anniversary of his birth;

(b) whether several Jain Institutes and Jain Acharyas have protested against the preparation of such a film; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to their protests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of telegrams have been received protesting against the production of a feature film 'Kundan Pur Ka Rajkumar' on Bhawan Mahavir's life. It is being produced by a private party. It is hoped that the feelings of Jains would be respected in the film.

(c) Since the protest would have a bearing on the proposed documentary film also, the matter has been looked into in detail. Eminent Jain personalities have been consulted. They have stated that Bhagwan Mahavir should not be portrayed as a living human being; otherwise, there is no objection on religious grounds in picturising his idol or other incidents. Since the documentary is being produced with the full help and co-operation of Jain organisations, these aspects would naturally be taken care of.

PER CAPITA INCOME CONSIDERED AS POVERTY LINE INCOME

4871. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the All-India per capita income at present;

(b) the per capita income which is considered to be poverty line income in India:

(c) the areas in Maharashtra having per capita income below the All-India average and below the poverty line income; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to help these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The estimates of National per capita income for the recent years are under examination. However, as per the quick estimates of national income prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, the All India per capita income in 1972-73 was Rs. 687.6 at current prices and Rs. 337.5 at 1960-61 prices.

(b) At 1972-73 prices, which were adopted for working out the Fifth Plan estimates, private consumption of Rs. 40.6 per capita per month is deemed a minimum desirable consumption standard.

(c) and (d). According to the State Draft Fifth Five Year Plan submitted by the Government of Maharashtra, nearly 60 per cent of the population is below the poverty line. The areas in which this population is living have, however, not been indicated because of the fact that *per capita* income figures are computed for the State as a whole and not for different areas.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के अवसर पर विभिन्न राज्यों से बुलाई गई पुलिस पर व्यय

4873. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के लिए कितने राज्यों से पुलिस बुलाई गई थी और कितनी सेना को तैनात किया गया था; और

(ख) पुलिस और सेना तैनात किए जाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और उसका भुगतान किसने किया था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) चुनाव के दौरान विधि तथा व्यवस्था बनाय रखने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने के लिए तीन राज्यों से पुलिस दस्ते उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजे गए थे । चुनाव के लिए सेना की यूनिटें तैनात नहीं की गई थीं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारो से बुलाए गए बलों पर किए गए व्यय के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रखी जाएगी । वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया व्यय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा ।

बिहार के लिए पांचवीं योजना

4874. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा उनके पास स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप योजना आयोग के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6562/74] ।

(ग) बिहार सहित, राज्यों की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर कार्यकारी दलों में सरकारी स्तर पर और बाद में मुख्य मन्त्रियों/राज्यपालों के साथ विचार किया जा चुका है । बहरहाल, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता और बाजार ऋणों के बारे में तैयार किए गए सूत्र के अनुसार इन्हें अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जाना

4875. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बेरोजगारी दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अपनी योजनाएं भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी राज्यवार मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार का उन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतू राज्य सरकारों को किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि कृषि, मिट्टी संरक्षण, बड़ी, दर्मियानी और छोटी सिंचाई, कमान क्षेत्र विकास, बिजली उत्पादन, बड़े, मध्यम और लघु उद्योग, शिक्षा, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य आदि के क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न योजना कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन से पाँचवीं योजना अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। किन्तु इन स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप अलग-अलग राज्यों में सर्जित हो सकने वाले रोजगारों की अनुमानित संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपर्युक्त योजना कार्यक्रमों तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए तयार की गई रोजगार गारन्टी स्कीम के अतिरिक्त भी कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने बरोजगारी उन्मूलन से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव भेजे थे।

(ख) विभिन्न रोजगार स्कीमों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को राज्य-वार विवरण में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6563/74]।

(ग) इन स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य योजनाओं के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता के अंश के रूप में तब उपलब्ध की जाएगी जब ये राज्य योजना के एक भाग के रूप में हों। महाराष्ट्र के अतिरिक्त, फिलहाल राज्य योजना क्षेत्र में बेकारी उन्मूलन स्कीमों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। राज्यों की पाँचवीं योजनाओं को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

APPLICATIONS FROM BIHAR FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIES

4876. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4420 on the 12th December, 1973 regarding applications from Bihar for Industrial licences and State :

(a) the number of applications received to set up new industries in the State of Bihar, from November, 1973 to upto date;

(b) the number of letters of intent and licences out of them issued; and

(c) the number of applications which are still pending and the expected period of their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Of the complete applications received for Bihar during the period from November, 1973 to February, 1974, 31 were for new undertakings.

(b) Two letters of intent and four rejections have been issued.

(c) Twenty-five applications are still pending and efforts are being made to clear them within ninety days from the dates of their receipts.

DEMOLITION OF QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN BIHAR CIRCLE

4877. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Bihar Circle, particularly in Patna, a large number of quarters mostly occupied by the non-gazetted staff have been condemned for outright demolition;

(b) whether these quarters were initially built by the State Government and purchased outright by the P&T Department from the State Government;

(c) whether the staff union has protested against this reckless policy of condemning staff quarters; and

(d) the number of condemned quarters and justification for the same keeping in view the need for utter austerity and acute dearth of quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Only 25 quarters out of 257 quarters were condemned.

(b) These quarters were constructed as far back as 1918 and from the records of the P&T Department they were erected by the State Government.

(c) There were protests against demolition. To alleviate the grievance, the officials living in the quarters were given alternate accommodation before demolition.

(d) 25 quarters out of 257 were condemned. Necessity for condemnation arose out of high maintenance costs, unsuitability of the buildings for occupation, etc. With the condemnation of old structures it has been possible to construct additional quarters on multi-storeyed pattern to effect economies on new construction of increased number of quarters in the same plot of land. Additional construction is also planned to meet shortage of quarters.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS

4878. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether a simplified procedure for the submission of applications for import of capital goods has come into force from January, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : A simplified procedure for the submission of applications for import of Capital Goods came into force with effect from 1-11-1973. A Secretariat for Industrial Approvals has been constituted as a Division in the Ministry of Industrial Development. Under the new system time targets have been prescribed for the issue of various clearances. A 90 days target has been fixed for the issue of approval letter for the import of capital goods under the new system. On 1-1-1974, a Public Notice was issued by the CCI&E, New Delhi, clarifying the procedure for submission of applications for import of Capital Goods and machine tools.

IMPORT OF DIESEL ENGINES

4879. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of diesel engines has been reduced to a negligible level even in case of marine and automotive types; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Normally, imports of complete engines are not permitted. In the case of automotive engines, a few were however, permitted for import when the engines could not be supplied indigenously. In the case of marine engines also, import is considered only where indigenous procedures are not able to supply such engines.

(b) The policy allows selective import to Actual Users on merits after examination by D.G.T.D.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जवानों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन तथा भत्ते

4880. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जवानों को दिया जाने वाला न्यूनतम वेतन क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक जवान पर महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान के रूप में और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) 75-95 रुपए के वर्तमान वेतनमान में न्यूनतम वेतन 75 रुपए है।

(ख) वेतन के अतिरिक्त वह 24.00 रुपए मासिक महगाई भत्ते, 14.00 रुपए मासिक महंगाई महगाई भत्ते और 25.00 रुपए मासिक अन्तरिम राहत का अधिकारी है। अन्य सुविधाओ, जैसे चिकित्सा उपचार, नि शुल्क आवास, छुट्टी जाने पर नि शुल्क पास, इत्यादि के रूप मे प्रति जवान पर व्यय का हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नही है।

इन्दौर के डाकघरों में तार फार्मों आदि के उपलब्ध न होने का समाचार

4881. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन्दौर से प्रकाशित एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र के दिनाक 24-12-73 के अक की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमे इन्दौर के डाकघरो मे तार फार्मों की अनुपलब्धि और अन्य फार्मा के दुरुपयोग का समाचार छपा है।

(ख) क्या लम्बे अर्से से इन्दौर जैसे शहर मे तार फार्मों की अनुपलब्धि चल रही है जबकि वहां तारो से होने वाली आय लाखो रुपए वार्षिक है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डाक व तार विभाग द्वारा इस त्रुटि को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां तथापि, फार्मोंका कोई दुरुपयोग नही हुआ था। अस्थायी कमी की वजह से जरूरतो को पूरा करने के लिए सिर्फ पुराने फार्मों को इस्तेमाल किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां। तार फार्मों की अस्थायी कमी का कारण यह था कि कागज की तंगी और रेलवे से बुक कराने पर लगाई गई पाबन्दियों की वजह से भारत सरकार के प्रेसो से उनकी पूर्ति अपर्याप्त हुई थी। जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए अब इन फार्मों की पूर्ति दूसरे तारघरो से फार्म भेज कर कर दी गई है। इन फार्मों का स्थानीय तौर पर छपाने की भी कार्रवाई की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नई टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी सप्लाई करना

4882. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांण्डेय** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक टेलीफोन सर्कलो मे गत तीन वर्षों से नई टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी सप्लाई नही की गई है जबकि नए-नए नम्बर बढे है तथा कई एक्सचेजो से स्वचालित हो जाने से नम्बर बदले है,

(ख) क्या इस बारे मे उपभोक्ताओ की ओर से सम्बन्धित सर्कलो में निवेदन भी किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओ को नई टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी कब तक दे दी जाएगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अप्रैल 1974 के अन्त तक।

पांचवीं योजना को दुबारा तैयार करना

4883. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी 1974 के दूसरे सप्ताह मे गोहाटी मे हुए सवाददाता सम्मेलन मे प्रधान मत्री ने यह कहा था कि पाचवी

योजना पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्री महोदय द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए इन विचारो कि आर्थिक कठिनाइयो के बावजूद पांचवी योजना मे परिवर्तन या उस पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता नही ; और प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये उक्त विचारो के बीच क्या सगति है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :(क) तथा(ख) . फरवरी 1974 के दूसरे सप्ताह में गोहाटी में हुए पत्रकार सम्मेलन में आर्थिक स्थिति पर पूछे गए प्रश्न के उत्तर मे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि "यह बताना अभी समय से काफी पूर्व होगा कि वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना को फिर से तैयार करना होगा । उन्होने आगे कहा कि उनको आशा है कि योजना को फिर से तैयार करने की आवश्यकता नही होगी परन्तु यह कहना अभी समय से पूर्व है । हाल ही में 7-3-74 को राज्य सभा मे पूछे गए पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में योजना मंत्री ने कहा कि देश के अन्दर की मूल्य स्थिति तथा हमारे देश के बाहर की मूल्य स्थिति का योजना पर अपना प्रभाव होगा और इसी कारण योजना आयोग नई प्रवृत्तियो का मूल्याकन तथा विश्लेषण कर रहा था । पांचवी योजना के अन्तिम प्रारूप में इन निष्कर्षों को सम्मिलित करते समय इन प्रवृत्तियो को ध्यान मे रखा जाएगा इस प्रकार यह विदित होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचारो मेकोई असगति नही है ।

वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड पर हुआ प्रशासनिक व्यय

4884. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 और वर्ष 1973 के दौरान फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड पर कुल प्रशासनिक व्यय कितना हुआ ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपरोक्त प्रशासनिक व्यय में से क्रमश: यात्रा भत्ता दैनिक भत्ते पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) .

वर्ष	कुल प्रशासनिक व्यय	कालम 2 मे दिए गए कुल व्यय में से यात्रा भत्ते तथा दैनिक भत्ते पर हुआ व्यय
1	2	3
	रु० पै०	रु० पै०
1972	5,18,728 00	24,138 00
1973	4,65,788 00	15,708 00

CLOSURE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

4885 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether for want of raw materials small scale industries of Tripura are being closed, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure adequate supply

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) . (a) Government of Tripura have reported closure of one unit.

(b) There is a general shortage of raw materials all over the country including Tripura Efforts are being made by Government to make additional allocation of raw materials to small scale units depending upon availability.

'आल इंडिया टेलीविजन टेकनिशियन्स' यूनियन को मान्यता देना

4886. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलिविजन केन्द्रों में ठेके पर काम करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों ने 'आल इंडिया टेलिविजन टेकनिशियन्स यूनियन' बनाई है जो देश के सभी टेलिविजन केन्द्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है ;

(ख) क्या यह यूनियन टेलिविजन कर्मचारियों की एक मात्र यूनियन है तथा इसने सरकार से मान्यता के लिए बहुत देर से अनुरोध किया हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) "आल इंडिया टेलिविजन टेकनिशियन्स यूनियन" के नाम से एक यूनियन जो प्रोडक्शन टेकनिशियनों के सभी संवर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करती है बनाई गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग) यह टेलिविजन कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली एकमात्र यूनियन नहीं है। मान्यता के लिए आवेदन पत्र 20 अगस्त 1973 को प्राप्त हुआ था। इससे पहले कि मान्यता के लिए यूनियन के आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार किया जा सके इससे कुछ सूचना देने के लिए कहा गया है।

भारत रक्षा नियम के अधीन मिलें और फैक्टरियां

4887. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान सरकार ने भारत रक्षा नियमों के जरिये मिलें और फैक्टरियां पुनः चालू करवाई हैं, और

(ख) उपरोक्त उपक्रमों में से उनके नाम क्या हैं जो अब भी चल रहे हैं और उनके नाम क्या है जो बन्द हो गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM-FIGHTERS FROM GIRIDIH AND HAZARIBAGH DISTRICTS

4888. SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many political sufferers from Giridih and Hazaribagh Districts of Bihar have been granted pension in 1973-74 and the number of applicants;

(b) how many cases are pending with the Accountant General, Bihar; and

(c) how many actually received the pension in cash ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) : (a) Out of 315 applications received from political sufferers belonging to these districts, 150 have been approved for grant of pension.

(b) and (c) The information is not readily available

ASSAM-NAGALAND BOUNDARY DISPUTE

4889. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received the Assam and Nagaland boundary report;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the same; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN ASSAM DURING FIFTH PLAN

4890. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to take a large scale development of industrial projects in the Assam State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the projects likely to be set up in the Assam State during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). The names of Central Industrial & Mineral Projects to be set up during Fifth Plan in the various States, including Assam, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken), are indicated at pages 151—55 (Vol. II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document. In addition, two new paper projects at Nowgong and Cachar under Hindustan Paper Corporation are under consideration, with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 102 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS OVER BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN KARNATAKA AND MAHARASHTRA

4891. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has urged the Centre to institute an independent inquiry into the December, 1973 violent incidents in Maharashtra and Karnataka States over border disputes; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INCREASING POPULATION OF DELHI

4892. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the increasing population in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Government have not conducted any study regarding the increasing population in Delhi. The population censuses conducted in 1961 and 1971 indicate that the growth rates of the population of Delhi during the decades 1951—61 and 1961—71 are 5244% and 52 93% respectively. The 1972 crude birth rates and death rates for Delhi on the basis of the data yielded by the Sample Registration Scheme for rural and urban areas are as follows :

	C.B.R.	C.D.R.
Rural	41.4	12.3
Urban	28.3	7.4

There are three components of population growth, *viz.*, birth rate, death rate and migration. The high growth of population of Delhi may largely be attributed to migration. At the 1961 census, 1.3 million persons out of 2.7 million persons then enumerated in Delhi had reported their birth place outside Delhi. Migration data for 1971 are still under process.

APPLICATIONS FROM KARNATAKA FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIES

4893. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences in the big small and medium sectors from the State of Karnataka during the 1972-73 and the present stage of such applications; and

(b) the criteria adopted by Government for the disposal of such applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) 153 applications for industrial licences were received from Karnataka during 1972-73 Of these 29 applications are pending and rest have been disposed of. As small scale projects do not need a licence, the information furnished relates to projects falling under the purview of Ind. (D&R) Act.

(b) While considering the applications for industrial licences/letters of intent within the framework of the Industrial Policy and the Plan priorities, due weightage is given to factors such as industrial backwardness of certain areas and the need to encourage medium and small scale enterprise.

OCTROI CHARGES ON VARIOUS BEVERAGES IN DELHI

4894. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of octroi charged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on various beverages *viz.*, Coca Cola, Fanta, Gold Spot;

(b) whether the same rate is charged for other natural beverages and juices, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Drinks like Coca Cola, Gold Spot, etc., are being charged @ 30 paise per quintal under item 31 of Class IX of Terminal Tax Rates Schedule.

(b) No, Sir. Juices are charged to terminal tax under item 7 of Class I of Terminal Tax Rates Schedule @ Rs. 9.40 per quintal being essence of fruits.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that, as, these items are of a different nature, the rates are also different.

SUPPLY OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE BY WIMCO TO SMALL SCALE MATCH UNITS

4895. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was excess quantity of potassium chlorate available with M/s Wimco owing to closure of its Madras unit from October, 1972 to June 1973;

(b) quantity of potassium chlorate supplied to the small scale match during the above period, month-wise area-wise Kovilpatti, Saltur, Sivakasi and Gudivattam;

(c) whether the entire excess quantity was supplied by Wimco to the small scale units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a), (c) and (d). Although the WIMCO match factory at Madras was closed between October, 1972 and June, 1973, the overall production of matches by WIMCO Group was not much affected. There was not much surplus of potassium chlorate available with WIMCO for additional sale to others.

(b) The quantities of potassium chlorate supplied to small scale match

units in the various areas is given in the table below :—

	Sivakasi		Keyilpatti		Sattur		Gudiyatham	
	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
January . .	80·10	71·10	38·00	33·50	33·95	11·65	18·40	7·50
February .	91·80	60·50	37·00	38·60	29·60	16·70	8·75	12·45
March . .	106·00	94·35	56·95	37·60	28·50	24·80	22·95	12·40
April . .	98·05	52·75	41·05	35·70	34·50	21·30	17·45	15·05
May . .	86·30	62 65	38 00	39·00	36·20	12·55	18·80	9·50
June . .	76·00	67·05	47·50	24·00	21·35	13·95	23·60	11·25
July . .	57·00	68·80	28·50	30·75	28·40	16·80	11·05	13·15
August . .	66·50	80·30	19·00	45·60	28·50	22·15	18·68	18·50
September .	85·50	85·50	28·50	32·55	27·15	25·35	18·68	18·50
October .	47·50	72·00	38·00	38·70	20·85	21·30	19·12	6·45
*November .	..		.	.	.	..	.	..
*December . .		.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	794·75	715·00	372·50	356·00	288·60	186·55	168·30	119·85

Police Excesses

4896. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an open letter addressed to the Prime Minister and published in a Weekly of Delhi in its issue of 20th January, 1974;

(b) whether any steps have been taken in regard to serious excesses by the police alleged therein; and

(c) whether he has had the allegations adequately investigated and if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have been requested to look into the matter.

*Not readily available.

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाएं

4897. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान मे प्रमुख स्थानो पर "क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालायें" (रीजनल रिसर्च लैबोरेटरीज) स्थापित करने संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है :

(ख) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् आंध्र प्रदेश में "करीम नगर" परियोजना नामक एक नई परियोजना आरम्भ कर रही है और उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव को छोड़ा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) बिहार, केरल, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, और प० बंगाल के राज्यो में क्षेत्रीय अनुसधान प्रयोग शालाए । सी० एस० आई० आर० कौम्प्लैक्स/पोली-टैक्नोलोजीकल क्लिनिक्स स्थापित करने के लिये पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वैज्ञानिक एव औद्योगिक अनुसधान परिषद् का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) सी० एस० आई० आर० द्वारा विस्तार सबधी गतिविधियो के लिये आध्रप्रदेश का जिला करीमनगर अपना लिया गया है । परियोजना का लक्ष्य-ग्रामीण जनता मे अनुसधान के परिणामो को पहुचाना है । सी० एस० आई० आर० द्वारा स्थापित की गई प्रयोगशालाओ की स्थापना से करीमनगर परियोजना का कोई सबध नही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता है ।

शीशा काटने की मशीन

4898. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सैन्ट्रल ग्लास एन्ड सिरामिक रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट कलकत्ता ने शीशा काटने की मशीन (ग्लास कटिंग मशीन) की फाटो तथा उसका अन्य ब्यौरा छापा है और अपने आविष्कार को ग्लास रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज तथा ग्लास सिरामिक काटने हेतु अत्यन्त उपयोगी बताया है ?

(ख) क्या कारखानो में उक्त मशीन का उत्पादन करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या इस मशीन का विदेशो को निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकती ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) विवरण प्रकाशित कर दिये गये हैं । यह इच्छक फैक्टरियो द्वारा ऐसी मशीन तैयार करने के लिये है ।

(ग) और (घ) यह थोडी कीमत की साधारण मशीन है । इसका प्रयोग विशेष-कार्यों के लिए होता है । इस मशीन द्वारा निर्यात के माध्यम से विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने की सभावना बहुत थोडी है ।

PRODUCTION OF WIRE SAW GLASS CUTTING MACHINES

4899 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Radiation Shielding Windows Glass slabs are being purchased from the Bharat O.G Plant, Durgapur and if so, what Radiation Shielding Windows Glass Plant of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, is doing,

(b) whether the indigenous wire saw glass cutting machines (suitable for cutting of glass, refactories and glass ceramics) are really better than the Tysaman Glass Cutting Machine if so, the necessity to import such costly machines from abroad, and

(c) the action being taken for patenting the device and to arrange for their commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a) Glass slabs for making radiation shielding windows, valued at Rs 9 7 lakhs, have already been supplied by Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGORI)

to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. Bulk of this glass was melted and processed at CGCRI. To supplement the supplies, only three rough glass slabs were purchased from Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., which were also processed (cut, ground and polished) at CGCRI.

(b) Tysamann glass cutting machine was imported in 1967 for sawing of thick glass slabs for radiation shielding windows. The machine was good but initially certain operational difficulties were encountered which the CGCRI engineers were able to rectify and the performance of the machine for the purpose of sawing thick slabs was improved. In the meantime, the engineers also designed and fabricated a simple low-cost wire cutting machine which has also proved very useful although its cutting speed is much slower than the Tysamann machine. Both the machines are in use at CGCRI.

(c) The device is not patentable. Since it has a very limited use, there is very little scope for producing it commercially.

PRODUCTION OF OPTICAL GLASS IN CENTRAL GLASS AND CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA

4900. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) why the O.G. Plant of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, is not giving the production bonus and other similar facilities to its employees when the Bharat O.G. Plant Durgapur is giving these facilities to its employees;

(b) whether the Bharat O.G. Plant Durgapur is producing Optical Glass with the technical know-how of Soviet Russia or Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(c) whether a second new Optical Glass Plant is to be set up in any part of India in collaboration with the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta to increase the production of Optical Glass to meet the national requirement; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up an Optical Glass Plant at Baroda (Gujarat), if so, the expenditure incurred for planning it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Optical Glass Unit at Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta is a pilot plant. Unlike Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur it is not a commercial Unit set up for commercial production and profits.

(b) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur is utilising U.S.S.R. technical know-how.

(c) While there have been various proposals for increasing optical glass production no definitive project has been finalised yet.

(d) The CGCRI pilot plant has the capacity of 10-15 tonnes per annum. Proposals are under consideration for increasing optical glass production.

(e) A proposal to set up an optical glass plant at Baroda was under consideration some time back but this has been not pursued as the requisite amount of gas was not available.

INSTALLATION OF CLAY WASHING PLANT IN CENTRAL GLASS AND CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA

4901. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost for the installation of the CLAY WASHING PLANT of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta; and

(b) why the CLAY WASHING PLANT of the capacity of 1000 kg.

(one ton) production per day is not being commissioned for the evaluation of the Indian Clays for the utilisation in industries.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) About Rs. 38,000/-.

(b) The clay washing unit at Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta is an experimental unit which was put into operation in 1971. Several experiments on bulk samples of Than (Gujarat) clay have been carried out. Evaluation of other clays entailing washing will be taken up as and when required by the industry.

PERMISSION FOR LARGE INDUSTRIAL HOUSES TO ENTER LEATHER MARKET

4902. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are now permitting large industrial houses (Monopoly Houses) to enter into leather tanning industry;

(b) if so, the reasons and broad features thereof; and

(c) the names of monopoly houses, both Indian and foreign, who have already entered this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Government's policy in regard to large houses and foreign companies was announced in the Press Note dated 2 February, 1973 (copy laid on the Table of the House *vide* as an annexure to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21-2-1973). Leather tanning industry is not covered by the industries listed in Appendix 1 to the Press Note, in which large houses and foreign companies are ordinarily expected to participate. However, their proposals in respect of other industries can be considered provided the production is predominantly for export.

(c) Recently M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., has been granted a licence under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, for setting up a new undertaking at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 13.69 million sq. ft. of finished leather and 1,20,000 Nos. of leather garments per annum. The licence has been issued subject to export of 60% of the production of finished leather and 75% of the production of leather garments. However, according to the information now available with the Government, Tata Exports Ltd. is not intercommected with the Tata Group of Companies and is therefore not registrable under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.

VACANCIES OF UNDER SECRETARIES IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4903. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of Under Secretaries to Government of India existing on the 1st February, 1974;

(b) the number of posts likely to fall vacant in this grade during the next four months; and

(c) whether all the vacant posts would be available for consideration for the formation of the next panel of Under Secretaries if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. All posts at the level of Under Secretary are not reserved for members of any particular Service. These posts are filled up on the basis of job reuirements from among members of different Services taking into

account their suitability and experience for the posts in question. Hence all vacant posts of Under Secretary are not taken into account in the preparation of the Select List for Central Secretariat Service Grade I (Under Secretary).

TAKE OVER OF THE PRIVATE SHARES IN JOINT SECTOR UNITS

4904. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2103 on 6th March, 1974 regarding Joint Sector and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take over completely the private shares held in joint sector units where the private shares are less than one fourth of the total;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start new joint sector industries; and

(d) if so, salient features thereabout with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Some of the projects for which letters of intent have been issued to the various State Industrial Development Corporations, are likely to be set up in the joint sector. The details of the joint sector schemes will be finalised by the parties concerned within the frame work of Government's policy in this regard, which has been enunciated in the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973 (copies of which were placed on the table of the House as Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973).

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN TRIPURA AND MIZORAM

4905. SHRI DASRATHA DEB: SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of cement in the State of Tripura and this has affected the progress of irrigation and other construction works to a large extent; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to augment the supply of cement to Tripura and Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) There has been some shortage of cement in Tripura due to inadequate railway line capacity beyond Farraka and Frequent movement constraints. It is therefore, not unlikely that the progress of irrigation and other construction works might have suffered to some extent.

(b) A constant watch is being kept over supplies to the States of Tripura and Mizoram by keeping close liaison with the railways. The concerned factories have also been asked to rush despatches to these areas as and when booking restrictions are lifted and movement is possible.

OPENING OF BRANCH POST OFFICE UNDER PURI POSTAL DIVISION

4906. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages where branch post offices were opened under Puri Postal Division of Orissa Circle in 1971-72; 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the names of the places where such new branch post offices are going to be opened under Puri Postal Division in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) The information is furnished below :—

1971–72

1. Kumbharpura.
2. Patalada.
3. Matiapada.
4. BM Swastnanisas.

1972–73

1. Chakradharpur.
2. Kalapadar.
3. Nidhipur.
4. Gobardhanprasad.
5. Rameswar.
6. Gurchandpur.
7. Ghangudipada.
8. Kalyanpur.
9. Tumandi.
10. Tulasipur.
11. Sorava.
12. Paiktigiria.
13. Panchugaon.
14. Sampur.

1973–74

1. Dipideuli.

(b) Such places can be determined only after examination of respective proposals, as opening of P.Os depends upon fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions relating to population, distance from nearest Post Office.

GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS FROM ORISSA

4907. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received from the freedom fighters from the State of Orissa, so far, for the grant of pension, district-wise;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and the number of the applicants whose applications are still pending consideration; and

(c) the time by which all the applications received are likely to be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Till 15-3-1974, 2131 cases have been approved for pensions, 2445 cases have been rejected and 301 cases filed for lack of requisite evidence. In 500 cases, clarifications have been called for either from the applicants or the State Governments. 749 cases are yet to be examined.

(c) Since the last date for receipt of applications is 31st March, 1974, they are still being received. While efforts are being made to dispose of the applications expeditiously, it is not possible to indicate at this stage, any time frame within which the work will be completed.

Statements

S No	*Name of Districts*	*Number of Applications Received Upto* 15-3-74
1.	Balasore	1019
2.	Balangir	12
3.	Cuttack	1,479
4.	Dhankanal	689
5.	Ganjam	378
6.	Karaput	904
7.	Keonjahar	33
8.	Kalhandi	41
9.	Mayurbhanj	36
10.	Puri	1,202
11	Phulbani	8
12.	Sundargarh	210
13.	Sambalpur	116
	Total	6,127

OPENING OF NEW POST OFFICES IN PURI DISTRICT

4908. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new post offices opened in Puri District in Orissa in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the places where these post offices have been opened; and

(c) the new post offices proposed to be opened in the District in 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) 1971—72 : 7
1972—73 : 16
1973—74 : 1

(b) 1971-72

Sub Offices :

Nayagarh College.
Labunikhiya Chakk.
Manikarnika.

Branch Offices :

1. Kumbharpura.
2. Patalada.
3. Matiapanda.
4. BM Swasthanivas.

1972—73 :

Sub Offices :

Puri C. B.
Research Laboratory-Bhubaneswar

Branch Offices :

1. Chakradharpur Prasad.
2. Kalapadar.
3. Nidhipur
4. Gobardhan Prasad.
5. Rameswar
6. Gurchandpur.
7. Ghangudipada.
8. Kalyanpur.
9. Tumandi.
10. Tulasipur.
11. Sorava.
12. Paiktigiria.
13. Panchugaon.
14. Sampur.

1973-74 :

Sub Offices :

Nil.

Branch Offices :

Dipideuli.

(c) Opening of Post Offices depends upon fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions. Places where new P.Os. are to be opened can be determined only after examination of proposals.

ESTIMATE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY WORLD BANK

4909. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the estimate of the World Bank to the effect that industrial production in India has declined by 20 per cent;

(b) whether Government finds any accuracy in this estimate; and

(c) what was the source of the World Bank regarding this estimate in the fall of industrial production in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4910. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्यालयों में सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार सम्बद्ध विभागों में आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में तिमाही प्रतिवेदन भेजे जा रहें हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) : जी हां श्रीमन् ।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से तिमाही प्रगति प्रतिवेदन नियत तिथि से एक महीने की अवधि में भेजने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । कभी कभी मंत्रालय/विभाग नियत समय पर प्रतिवेदन नहीं भेजते हैं । अधिकांशतः विलम्ब इस कारण होता

है कि मंत्रालयों/विभागों को तिमाही प्रगति प्रतिवेदन के संकलन के लिए सामग्री अपने सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है जो समस्त भारत में फैले हुए है ।

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED DURING B.S.F. AND C.R.P. FIRINGS IN VARIOUS STATES

4911. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed during B.S.F. and C.R.P. firings from December, 1973 till to-date State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for such firings in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There were no deaths in any of the States during the period from 1-12-1973 to 31-1-1974 due to firings by the units B.S.F. and C.R.P. deployed for maintenance of law and order in the States For the period from 1-2-1974 till 27-3-1974 the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

INCENTIVE TO CO-OPERATIVES FOR MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM BAGASSE AND WHEAT STRAW

4912 SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given or propose to give incentives to Co-operatives to undertake capital intensive projects for manufacturing paper out of Bagasse and wheat-straw in order to remove paper shortage in the country as well as to give a fillip to the cooperative movement; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There are certain concessions in Excise-duty already available to paper mills using more than 40% of unconventional raw material such as bagasse, cereal straws etc. in their furnish. These concessions are applicable to all units including those coming under cooperative sector.

NON-AVAILABILITY OF HEAVY DUTY TYRES

4913. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that production of sugar is being retarded as due to non-availability of heavy duty tyres, vehicles are not there to carry sugarcane from farms to the factory premises throughout the country in general and in Maharashtra in particular;

(b) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot special quota to the owners of such vehicles which are used for carrying sugarcane from the farmers farm to the sugar factory premises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Sugar Mills Association have written to the Government regarding the difficulties being experienced by sugar factories in obtaining their requirements of tyres and tubes particularly in Maharashtra and U.P. States. To overcome the difficult supply position of Tyres particularly of bus/ truck tyres, the tyre industry has been asked to work extra shifts as well as on closed holidays and Sundays to maximise the production of tyres. Import of bus/ truck tyres has also been permitted. New expansions have been approved specifically for the manufacture of truck tyres.

(c) No, Sir.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

4914. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale industries have complained of discrimination in the matter of credit facilities, distribution of scarce raw materials and other facilities for growth, as compared to the big industries, and

(b) if so, the remedial steps that have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) There have been complaints in regard to distribution of raw materials

(b) It has been decided in principle to allocate raw material to small scale units on the basis of capacity and on par with the large scale units in the same industry within the overall limits of foreign exchange availability. A nation-wide census of small scale industries has been organised which will help in making realistic assessment of the production capacities in the small scale sector on the basis of which subject to availability of foreign exchange, future allocation of raw materials can be made The results of the survey are likely to be available by the end of 1974 Pending this, the import policy for import of raw materials and components for small scale sector was liberalised for the period 1973-74.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

4915 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50 per cent of Class I, II and III vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fill these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The percentage of vacancies filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the number of vacancies reserved for them would vary from service to service every year. In some services/posts, all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled by candidates of these communities For example, from 1964 onwards, in those Class I and II services recruitment to which is made on the basis of I.A.S. etc examination, all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled by candidates belonging to these communities except once or twice when there has been a shortfall mainly in regard to the recruitment of Scheduled Tribes in some services However, in other services/posts (mostly technical) it has not been possible to fill all the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the required number of candidates of these communities possessing the prescribed qualifications etc suitable for appointment to the reserved vacancies were not available.

Statistics have also not been compiled in respect of every one of the numerous services and posts However, figures have been maintained showing the position regarding each of the three classes of services I, II and III During the year 1971 (the latest year for which figures are available), the percentages of reserved vacancies which were filled, was as follows, showing that while the percentages were well above 50 in respect of the Scheduled Castes, they were below 50 in respect of the Scheduled Tribes :—

Percentage of vacancies filled by the	Class I	72.45
	Class II	73.08

Scheduled Castes out of the quota reserved for them.	Class III	72.22
Percentage of vacancies filled by the Scheduled Tribes out of the quota reserved for them.	Class I	37.50
	Class II	21.95
	Class III	44.36

(c) The steps taken by the Central Government to improve the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the vacancies reserved for them are explained in the statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. T-6564/74].

AMOUNT OF ADVERTISEMENTS DUE AGAINST NATIONAL ADVERTISING PUBLISHING HOUSE, CALCUTTA

4916. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Advertising Publishing House, Calcutta owes a lot of money to Government on account of advertisements in Betarjagat, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether legal steps have been taken to realise the amount; and

(d) if so, the authority that finally approved of this business with this firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 7.8 lakhs.

(c) The matter is under arbitration.

(d) The Directorate General, All India Radio.

ABSORPTION OF ALL EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED WHO RECEIVED TRAINING UNDER 'HALF-A-MILLION JOBS' PROGRAMME

4917. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission (Employment and Man-Power Division) have asked the State Governments to absorb all those who have received training under the 'Half-a-million jobs' programme for 1973-74 for educated unemployed;

(b) whether persons appointed as stipendary Drugs Inspectors in the Union Territory, of Chandigarh under 'half-a-million jobs' scheme have not been absorbed in regular employment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission one of the terms and conditions is that the State Governments/Union Territories will have to assure regular absorption of the trainees taken up under this Programme after the completion of their training.

(b) and (c). Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme of Chandigarh Administration a scheme *viz.* "Strengthening of Drug Control Organisation" was sanctioned on 28-8-1973. Under this scheme, alongwith other educated persons who were to be engaged on stipendiary basis, a provision was made for 3 Pharmacy Graduates who were to be engaged on stipendiary basis for a period of eight months during the current financial year. Chandigarh Administration have moved the Ministry of Health for creation of necessary posts for the 3 Drug Inspector in 1974-75 and the matter is under consideration of Government of India.

12.03 hs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF BERTHING FACILITIES FOR THE INCOMING SHIPS IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY PORTS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

vided. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is being done in this regard.

The hon. Minister in his statement has not gone to the root cause of the problem. They are only tinkering with the problem and they do not try to go to the root cause of the problem at all. They do not try to find out what measures are to be adopted to see that all these problems are tackled fully

Concretely I would like to know these from the hon Minister I would like to know whether the present berthing arrangements in different ports like Bombay and Madras are 100 years old and whether there is no modernisation introduced for the last 100 years I want to know whether the length of the berth is very small and it is inadequate to berth big tankers Is not dredging not properly done because of inadequate number of dredgers ? The port trust authorities are adopting dogmatic approach and their restriction of 12 hours shift for dredging work is retaring the work If there had been round the clock work so far as dredging is concerned, this problem could be solved Unfortunately the situation is such that these port trust authorities are responsible for this sort of wooden approach who insist that this work should be done on 12 hours shift. As a result of this round the clock work is not possible and berthing facilities could not be made available.

I want to know this : Is it a fact or not that more than 50 per cent of imports of foodgrains and fertilisers were diverted to Bombay port putting heavy pressure on that port ? Even import of fertilisers to Goa and Kandla are diverted to Bombay I would like to know whether the work relating to Madras and Vizag outer-harbour schemes are being expedited or not

I would like to make specific reference and seek clarifications from the hon. Minister whether there is any collusion between the importers and the Customs and Port Authorities. For instance, some of the facts as revealed by the newspapers report are that Bombay Port Trust has an yearly income of Rs. 4 crores being paid as demurrage by the importers. I would like this to be confirmed by the hon. Minister whether it is true that the Bombay Trust is able to have an yearly income of Rs. 4 crores by way of demurrage being paid by the importers.

Also whether it is a fact that because the charges for the godown and the warehouses outside are very heavy the importers deliberately leave all these imported materials in the warehouses of the Port Trust As a result, they have to pay a heavy demurrage charge They do not mind paying these demurrage charges because, according to arithmetical calculations, if they were to leave all the imported materials in the godowns and warehouses, they will have to pay much more and so, they do not mind paying the heavy demurrage charges As a result of this, the imported material is lying there for a long time

I would like to know whether the importers are indulging in these activities in collusion with the officers where a considerable amount of corruption is indulged in by the authorities

In the end, I would like to ask the Minister whether specific measures will be undertaken by Government for deepening the Madras and Vizag Ports (outer harbour) and when the outer harbour scheme will be accomplished My second question is : in the matter of dredging there should be no restrictions imposed regarding the hours of work The dredging activities must be carried on round the clock

In the end, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in view of the heavy burden on the Bombay Port Trust whether the Government would like to have the outer-harbour facilities at Madras and is it not an imperative need to see that the Nava Sheva project is expedited ? To this question I want a categorical answer from him.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : In fact, some of the questions put by the hon. Member have already been answered by me in the statement that is laid on the table. It is a fact that owing to the technical reasons, it was not possible for the port authorities to accommodate Viveka Nand and Netaji Bose tankers in the initial stages. At the same time, it is also a fact that they were not intended to be accommodated at the present berths. Ultimately the ship which was grounded was floated again and sent to Madras. And from Madras, the same was sent to Haldia. The purpose of the ships coming to the Bombay Port is known to the hon. Member and, as there was delay in commissioning the Haldia Refinery, they had to berth the ship at Bombay. It is a fact that the present berthing facility in Bombay Port Trust is inadequate for the bigger type of tankers. It is not correct to say that all these berths are hundred years' old. The hon. Member is well aware that two of the berths in the Butcher Island were also upgraded in 1969. So far as berthing facilities at Madras are concerned, there too the old berths might be a hundred years old, but a new oil berth has been commissioned only in 1972. Most of the present berthing facilities at some of the ports may be a hundred years old because the ports were old. The facilities available in these ports are inadequate and there is no denying the fact. In view of this, constant efforts are being made to improve the berthing facilities. Also we are trying to take care of these things so that bigger types of vessels could be berthed here.

Instead of accusing the port trust authorities, if the hon. Member tries to go into the question, he will find—as has been pointed out already—that with a length of 750 feet jetty, it is really difficult to accommodate 87,500 D.W.T. tankers but it could accommodate 53,300 D.W.T. tanker only at the most. That can lead not only to the vessel being grounded but also the entire channel will be closed and thus practically the entire port may not be commissioned. In view of these constraints the Bombay Port Trust authorities were slightly reluctant to harbour the tankers, Netaji Subhas Bose and Vivekananda but at the request of the authorities they made it for an experimental basis. As a result of that experiment when the pilots themselves lost their confidence—they are the technical people—and found difficult to berth the ship naturally we cannot force them and we cannot tell them that you are to do which is technically not possible to do. So, as a result of the experiences gathered by berthing these two ships it was found that in the present arrangement it would not be possible to berth Vivekananda and the second ship.

Then the hon. Member has put certain other questions with which perhaps this Ministry has no connection, that is, the collusion with the importers and the customs and the rampant corruption going on in the Customs Department, and I would request the hon. Member to ask these questions from the relevant authorities who will naturally like to refute these charges.

As regards Nava Sheva project I have already pointed out on the Floor of the House that it is under the consideration of the Planning Commission and as soon as the Fifth Five Year Plan will be finalised and okayed the Port Trust Authorities and the other Ministries will take care of that. As regards fertiliser, it is fact that we are giving priority for the fertiliser and foodgrain ships. At the same time it is a fact that when the planning of berthing facilities and other accommodation were made during the Fourth Five Year Plan neither the Agriculture Ministry nor ourselves visualised that we will have to import so much quantum of foodgrains from outside. As a result of that planning was not made in that respect. But suddenly we had to import a large amount of foodgrains and fertiliser. Naturally, we had to give them preference and, in fact, the Agriculture Ministry is insisting that whatever preference we have given to the fertiliser and food ships in the Bombay Port is not adequate and they require more berthing facilities. We have a limited capacity and we are to work under these constraints. As a result of that it is a fact that we are not able to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

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[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

berth and some times the ships had to be detained. At the same time it is a fact that the congestion which the Bombay Port had to face during November, December and upto January has been removed.

So far as preference being given to the unloading of fertiliser and fertiliser raw-material is concerned I can assure the hon. Member that we shall look into that and see as to what possible assistance can be given to the fertiliser raw-material. But at the same time perhaps we cannot detain for a longer time the ready-made fertiliser because the raw-material which is coming will be put into the factories and then we will get finished fertiliser. So, we can compare the two but this point can be looked into

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had asked a specific question about relaxing the rules for dredging operations. The rules provide that they can be conducted only for 12 hours. I want to know whether you will permit the dredging round the clock? Secondly, whether you will expedite outer harbour schemes at Madras and Vizag so that better facilities for berthing are provided?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I have already told that all these schemes are under execution and they have been included in the Fifth Plan also, but since the Fifth Plan is still not finalised, perhaps it would be too premature to comment on any of them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Before I put my questions, I would strongly object to the naming of the two oil tankers after the names of Swami Vivekananda and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I think the Ministry of Shipping has not done any honour to those great personalities. There should be some sense of proportion and some sense of propriety in associating the names of these great personalities with such tankers. Swami Vivekananda was not an engineer; he was not a merchant; he did not deal with commerce. There should be same sense in naming an institution or a thing after a great personality; If you want to associate any institution with the name of Swami Vivekananda or something with Swami Vivekananda, at least that should have reflected the values for which Swami Vivekananda stood for. In the case of Netaji, Government should have again had some sense in naming it after him, Netaji travelled from Kiel to Singapore in a historic three months' journey in a submarine. A submarine could, therefore, have been named after Netaji or a battle-ship could have been named after him instead of naming an old tanker after him. I strongly protest against this. I would request the hon. Minister that he should change the name, and these two ships should be named after some great engineers or men who had shown proficiency in export and import industry or merchant shipping.

After this preliminary observation, I want to say a word about the complaints not only by our Indian shipping companies but by the foreign shipping companies that they do not get facilities either at the Bombay or Calcutta port or at the Madras port, because there are no proper facilities of berthing and for quicker handling, either loading or unloading of the ships. This is not only a great problem, but because of this, many of the foreign liners are reluctant to come to Bombay or to Calcutta.

This delay in handling and unloading and loading is also one of the reasons for price rise It is known that many of the shipping companies demand certain surcharges as a result of which the exporters and importers increase the prices of the goods. These problem are not new, and it is surprising that they have not been attended to all these years. We hear, and it has happened many times, that many foreign ships or international liners which came had waited for weeks and even months and they went away because they could not get berthing facilities and they could not get the facilities for unloading their cargo. This problem has continued for years. It has appeared in the press that many of them had to pay demurrage also.

As my hon. friend has pointed out, there was a lot of collusion also. Taking advantage of this difficulty in regard to berthing facilities, many of the traders, both Indian as well as foreign, entered into some collusion to have a price hike for both exports and imports. This is also a very important factor which contributed to price rise in a general way.

This matter has been continuing for many years, and it has appeared in the press several times and it has also agitated the minds of the people several times. So, I would like to know what steps Government have taken. I find that they have only been waiting and waiting. They have had four plans already and are now having the Fifth Plan also. I want to know from Government what steps they had taken during the Third and Fourth Plan periods to create additional berthing facilities at the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports. What steps have they taken for dredging so that the berthing facilities can be increased in these ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

SHRI P. K DEO (Kalahandi) : Paradip also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Paradip is a smaller port

SHRI P. K. DEO : But it is the deepest port.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very anxious about one thing. It is an interesting fact that they have revealed in the statement in regard to the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose tanker; I do not want to name it that way; I shall only call it No. 1 tanker, it would be belittling the personality of Netaji if we name this tanker after him; I am rather ashamed of the way the tanker has been named. It has been said that because the Haldia refinery had not been commissioned, that had to be diverted to Bombay. After stating this, the hon. Minister has made a contradictory statement by saying that again, within a few months, the tanker *Swami Vivekananda* —I would not call it by that name, I shall call it only tanker V; I shall call the two tankers only as N-tanker and V-tanker—and diverted to Madras for lightening and then sent to Haldia. What does this mean? Is it the reason that the Haldia refinery has not been commissioned? Or is there something else which the hon. Minister it trying to hide? That is at the Haldia port, which is going to be commissioned and which is already handling cargo, because of lack of dredging facilities, because of the lack of the requisite navigability, because of the want of berthing facilities, you are not able to receive these oil tankers carrying crude or fertilisers either at Haldia or at Calcutta. Is it not a fact that specially in the last two years members have been agitated because of the fact that Farakka water is not being released into the Hooghly as a result of which nevigability in the Hooghly is affected with the result that many big tankers are being diverted to Bombay and other ports as they cannot be berthed either at Haldia or Calcutta? Have Government taken notice of this situation? Have they realised that this is one of the reasons why the Tanker had to be diverted to Bombay or Madras?

You have taken assurances from the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that this is only an experiment and no further request will be made by that Ministry for handling of any oil tanker or any other bigger ship than 750 ft. length You diverted the V tanker and N Tanker to Bombay. Why did you take the risk? You said there might be collision and the whole of the dock would have been jammed. Why did you take the risk for an experiment it is not capable of? What are the reasons?

Now the country is facing a crisis in oil and fertiliser as also in foreign exchange. There has to be export of jute, iron ore etc. in big ships in a big way. What steps are you going to take as you have failed in the earlier plans? What steps are you going to take, not waiting for the five year schedule for big tankers? What expeditious steps are you going to take other than building up bigger berthing, dredging and other facilities to improve and develop the capacity for handling bigger ships

[Shri Samar Guha]

quickly and expeditiously so that the export and import trade of the country can be developed in a proper way for the benefit of the country?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. member has put a large number of questions. Regarding the first question, I can tell him that it is not a fact that ships have to wait for months or years together for a berth.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said years; I said at least weeks, even months.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Even for the most congested period in Bombay, I can give some figures which will show that it is not as bad as that. On first December 1973, there were 26 vessels with general cargo the earliest of which had to wait from 24th October; 9 foodgrain ships the earliest from 6th November 1973; two fertiliser ships the earliest from 4th November, 1973. On 26th March 1974, actually there were waiting: one general cargo ship from 24th March, only for two days; 6 foodgrain ships the earliest from 12th March and four fertiliser ships the earliest from 17th March.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That shows the gravity of the problem.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Undoubtedly, nobody is denying the gravity of the problem. I had never said that the situation is not grave. It is very difficult to provide berths to ships. But it was also pointed out—in fact, hon. members are well aware of it—that we had to reduce, and actually we did reduce, the import of foodgrains. But due to sudden drought in that area and acute shortage of fertilisers, we had to rearrange the schedule and—we had to import a large quantity of fertiliser and foodgrains. That was why our schedule of berthing in the port had to be rearranged and change made in the priority. If I am to give priority, I have only 24-26 berths in the Indira Dockyard. If I am to give priority to fertiliser or food ships, naturally certain types of general cargo ships were to wait for getting berth until the others are cleared. At the same time, all the berths have no mechanical handling facilities, and it is not possible to speed up the discharge of the goods from the vessels. As has been pointed out, the FCI is to discharge the foodgrains from the food vessels. If their speed of discharging is not up to the mark and if they have not maintained the pace, the answer is that sometimes the ships are to wait for two or three days more. In view of this, the difficulties are coming up. But, at the same time, it is also a fact that we are trying our best to see what arrangements could be made. As a result of the arrangements that we have done we are relieving the congestion by introducing the three-shift working system and by having a constant watch and by making all sorts of arrangements possible.

It is not a fact that all the berthing facilities at the docks are without modern equipment of handling. Some of these berths are provided with modern handling, but not all, and we are taking up the programmes as per schedule and we are doing that.

The hon. Member found something wrong, and has smelt a rat, and has asked why the Netaji Subhas Bose tanker was unloaded at Madras and why it was then sent to Haldia. The requirements for which the ships had to go to Haldia were delayed and that is why the surplus was taken down and discharged at Madras. There is nothing wrong in it.

The hon. Member perhaps is aware of the fact that so far as the oil jetty at Haldia is concerned, Vivekananda had been commissioned in 1968 and there was no difficulty in berthing it. When the Vivekananda tanker was berthed in Haldia, I was present on that day in Calcutta, and there was no difficulty in berthing that particular ship. It is the usual practice in regard to the tankers that even if they are meant for one port, on their way at different ports of call they discharge their cargo. It is the usual practice. The same was the case here.

The hon. Member has raised a very strong objection about the naming of ships after great personalities. It may be his own view, but I can tell him that we have not only named the vessels after Netaji Subhas Bose and Vivekananda but two other tankers have been named after Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri It is the usual practice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have added two more names.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : It is the world-wide practice to name ships after great personalities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Senseless

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUMUKHERJEE : It may be senseless to him, but we find that there is nothing wrong in it. It is the practice in different parts of the world and we have only followed that practice There is nothing wrong in that, so far as we are concerned.

Regarding Farakka waters and the commissioning of the Haldia port or the Haldia project, perhaps I have answered more than half a dozen times on the floor of this House. I do not find any relevance to the present Calling Attention Motion As to where the question of Farakka waters stands, when the Haldia port is going to be commissioned, how much time it will take, etc.,—all these facts are known to the hon. Members and it is no use asking questions again and again.

I do not think the hon. Member has put any other question.

12.39 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

HALF YEARLY REPORT OF COIR BOARD, ERNAKULAM FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coir Board, Ernakulam and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the period from 1st April, 1972 to 30th September, 1972, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6550/74]

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12 39 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

[Secretary General]

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appripriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations and to state the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDREDTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the Hundredth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-fourth Report on Chapter VI of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Sales Tax Receipts of the Union Territory of Delhi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : आप की अनुमति से में कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । अभी कुछ समय पहले लखनऊ से ट्रंक काल आया । हम सब चाहते है कि चुनाव के अंदर जो भ्रष्टाचार बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है उस के ऊपर रोक लगाई जाय । किन्तु आज "स्वतन्त्र भारत" मे एक वक्तव्य आया है कि वहा के ला-सेक्रैटरी जो रिटर्निंग आफिसर हैं उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि एक एक करके वहां जायं । हम यह चाहते थे कि जो भ्रष्टाचार वहां इस समय हो रहा है, थैलियां हाथ में ले कर पूंजीपति घूम रहें है इस के विरोध में जब अपने ही दल के सारे सदस्य होते हैं और इसके बारे में जो स्ट्रेटेजी तय की है—यह सब जानते है और समझते हैं कि कानून क्या होता है, वायलेशन आफ रूल है या नहीं, किन्तु स्वंय कोई भी उतेजना न होते हुए ऐसा वक्तव्य दे देना इस का मतलब यह है कि जिस ढंग से शुद्ध रूप से यह चुनाव हो उस के खिलाफ खुद उत्तेजना दे देना—क्या सरकार की भी इस के अन्दर मिली भगत है....?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एकदम इस तरह से आप खड़े हो जाते हैं, मुझे कोई इत्तिला नहीं, कोई बात नहीं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोई उदाहरण सामने आ जाय तब उस के बाद कुछ कहा जाय तो यह बात समझ में आती है । किन्तु पहले ही इस प्रकार से वक्तव्य दे देना, इस का मतलब है कि जिस शुद्ध आचरण से यह चुनाव होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है । पचास-पचास हजार और लाख-लाख की थैलियां ले कर वह घूम रहे हैं, यह शर्म की बात है । उस को रोकने

के लिये क्या हम कुछ नही कर सकते हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राज्य सभा के चुनाव का मामला है, शुद्ध आचरण से चुनाव होना चाहिये, क्या इस तरह से पूंजीपतियों को चुनाव भ्रष्ट करने दिया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इलैक्शन कमीश्नर की पावर का सवाल है ।

Election Commissioner is the proper authority to go into this. We are not the proper persons.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सम्बध मे कानून मत्री कोई वक्तव्य देगे या नही ? ऐसी घटनाए वहाँ हो रही है, समाचार-पत्रो में यह समाचार छपा है ।

MR. SPEAKER It is the Election Commissioner who should be addressed in this matter

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12.40 HRS.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

MR SPEAKER : Shri L. N Mishra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, on a point of order on Mr. L. N. Mishra's personal explanation, which he is going to make. There is no mention in the Order Paper about this. The requirement as laid down in the Directions, has not been fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Before he is allowed, I would like to quote from the Directions. Direction 115(3) says:

> "The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, bring the matter to the notice of the Minister or the member concerned for the purpose of ascertaining the factual position in regard to the allegation made."

Then Direction 115(5) says :

> "The Minister or the Member concerned may make a statement in reply with the permission of the Speaker and after having informed the other member concerned."

I have not been informed about the statement. I am told he wrote a letter to you, on the same day, *i.e.* 21st March. It reads to me as so ridiculous. It says :

> "I have just now heard that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has made some baseless allegations against me in the Lok Sabha today. This he did after giving prior notice under Rule 353 that I should be present in the House. You too are reported to have enquired as to why I was not present in the House.
>
> "Yes, I got the notice. Since yesterday, I have not been keeping well and the doctor has advised me to remain confined to bed for at least a day, *i.e.* today."

MR SPEAKER : There is no point of order. When you make an allegation, he is there to reply to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is your own Direction.

MR. SPEAKER : You are quoting a wrong Direction Please see Direction 115C.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir. I have not been informed.

The Direction says :

> "after having informed the other member concerned."

I am the other Member. I should have been informed, as to what he is going to say, so that I could have come prepared. Sir, on that day, he could not attend to work; he did not go to the office. In the last para of his letter, he says :

> "I will say that all the allegations made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu are false, concocted and imaginary."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I want to ask, how is it that he came to know what I said. He did not come to the House. The debate was not circulated at 6 O' clock the same evening. How it is that the hon. Minister came to know about it? I know he goes in for astrology and he goes to Kanyakumari. I know all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : I suppose you are not quoting from the Press.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Certainly, Sir. What is your ruling on Direction 115(5)?

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is, I have allowed him to make a statement under Direction 115C.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can you contradict your own Direction? Direction 115 says.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to do it. It is not 115(5) as you say It is Direction 115C

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, still, the main para is supreme in the matter of intrepretation. It clearly says.....

MR. SPEAKER. We have been allowing it in the past under 115C

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot. This will be contradiction of your own Direction How can you? I am under your command But let me point out to the Chair that the Direction requires that the other member concerned should be informed, and I have not been informed Therefore, if you allow this, it will be improper, irregular and contradictory to your own directions

MR. SPEAKER : I am quite satisfied that he can make a statement and I am allowing him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly read sub-para (5) of Direction 115.

MR. SPEAKER : Direction 115 is about incorrect statements made in the House.

हमारे यहां एक कहावत है—मैं उस को इतना अच्छा अंग्रेजी में नहीं कह सकता—"सब की पगड़ी उतारो, अपनी बारी आवे तो शोर करो।" ऐसी ही बात हो रही है। आप ने इतना कुछ कहा है तो आप को कुछ सुनना भी चाहिये। लेकिन आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह इम्प्रापर है कि जवाब न दें।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : वह पहले इन्टीमेशन दे, हम तैयार हो कर आयेंगे।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : He should have been informed beforehand.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not required to do it. Even at that, Secretary-General informed you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I should have been informed well in advance so that I could have come prepared to contradict him. He will be telling something which will be untrue

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : You alone speak the truth!

Sir, I would like to say a word on a point of personal explanation.

On 21st March, when I was not in the House, an Hon. Member of the House—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—made certain allegations against me by name. At the outset, I would like to say that all that he has said is incorrect, baseless, mischievous and figment of imagination

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order, Sir, under Rule 357. It says :

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise."

He has said that what I have said is mischievous. It gives rise to a debate. Have you received in advance copy of his statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I will tell you the history of this. He came out three or four days back with a very strong statement which had debatable matter. The second one still had debatable matter. We examined it and got everything debatable excluded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the word 'mischievous'? Are you permitting it? It is a debatable matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have a debate on it, whether you are mischievous or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir. There is a violation of the stipulations laid down in rule 357. A personal explanation cannot have anything debatable. The Minister should withdraw it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: He mentioned the name of one Nagendra Singh in his speech as an active participant in Patna and Madhubani election. I do not know who this man is, wherefrom he comes, nor have I seen his face in my life.

He has also spoken about *Searchlight*. I am really very sorry for all that has happened to this esteemed paper. This paper has a heroic past. It has struggled for country's liberation for many years under the guidance of our great leader, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.... (*Interruptions*). He was not in the freedom struggle. So, he does not know about the history of *Searchlight*. It has a life of suffering and sacrifice.

This paper has always been a source of inspiration to the people of Bihar in their fight for freedom. In this struggle I too was playing my humble role. I may add here that it is funny to say that I ever desired to purchase *Searchlight* or any other paper.

I may mention here that both the management and the Editorial Board of *Searchlight* have always been friendly to me and I have no grouse against it. On the other hand, I like it very much.

I could never have thought of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu going to the extent of making such irresponsible remarks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is all debatable matter...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: When he makes such strong statements, without sparing any words, at least grace requires that he should carefully listen to the reply. So far as the debatable matter is concerned, that was deleted already.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: He has also raised the question of cancellation of trains to and from Madhubani during the bye-election period. My colleague, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, has already made a statement in the House. However, I may also say that a number of trains have been cancelled for want of steam coal at a number of places during the course of last few months.

He also mentioned about Bharat Sevak Samaj. You will kindly recall, Sir, that I have already made a statement on the floor of the House on 2-6-1971 on this subject, which speaks for itself.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has also stated that I have got so much unpopular that I did not go to Patna along with the Home Minister and the Defence Minister last week. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu conveniently managed to forget that I had my discussion on the Demands for Grants and Question Hour also on that day in Lok Sabha. It was difficult for me to be out of Delhi. This was the only reason why I chose not to go to Patna.

I had been to Patna only two days back and a number of M.Ps. were also with me. I would advise Shri Bosu

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

better to get in touch with these friends to know the truth.

I will request him not to rely on the briefs that he gets from some interested people.

MR. SPEAKER : I may assure Shri Bosu that so far as the original statement was concerned, it was much stronger. This is only one-tenth of that. It is a question between two gentlemen. So, I do not know what to say.

12.55 HRS.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the next term commencing from the 4th June, 1974, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the next term commencing from the 4th June, 1974, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

12.56 HRS.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

CRIMES IN SUBURBAN TRAINS ON THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN RAILWAYS

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, *Nav Shakti*, a Marathi daily of Bombay, on Monday has narrated a ghastly incident of brutal assault and chain snatching incident committed on a lady passenger travelling in a First Class compartment of the Western Railway in the evening of last Monday.

This lady passenger, Miss Oman George, was travelling between Andheri and Parle in the First Class compartment of the Western Railway and was proceeding to Churchgate. A goonda with a danger in his hand rushed in her compartment and tried to snatch away the necklace from her neck. She resisted and had a scuffle with the goonda who ultimately snatched away the chain and pushed her out of the running train. The passengers from the adjoining compartment were seeing this scuffle but could not come to the rescue of this lady passenger as there was a gril partition between the two compartments. However, they pulled the chain and stopped the train and were shocked to find that the lady passenger was forcibly pushed out of the running tram, that the assailant had already escaped and Miss Oman was lying on the track bleeding profusely. She was immediately rushed to the K.E.M. Hospital where she gave a narrating this brutal assault and became unconscious and, subsequently, died in her unconscious state.

Sir, this is not the only isolated incident. The chain of assault and looting of commuters and passengers on suburban trains on both the Central Railway and the Western Railway is going on unabated and unchecked for the last two years.

One Manda Patankar was murdered between Kalyan and Thana in broad daylight and her ornaments were forcibly removed by the assailant some

two years back. Only a fortnight back, one lady passenger, Miss Zarina Dastur was travelling in the First Class compartment between Charni Road and Marine Lines and a goonda entered the compartment and tried to snatch away her golden chain. She successfully resisted bravely, caught hold of the goonda and with the help of other passengers handed him over to the Railway Police. Between Hirar and Boriwali, there are lonely stations, like, Meera Road, and Dahisar where this gang of goondas stay in hutments, keep a watch and forcibly enter the First Class compartment and assault the passengers in broad day-light and snatch away their valuables.

Repeated requests have been made to the Railway Minister to check these crimes. In my speech on the Railway Budget, I made a mention of it But I am sorry to find that the hon Minister, in his reply, did not say any thing about it. I would urge upon the Railway Minister to take urgent and drastic steps to curb the activities of the goondas on the suburban trains and firmly deal with them so that there are no more such incidents and the passengers feel a sense of security and safety on both these suburban lines.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chrayinkil) : Sir, I have also written to you about the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one Member was permitted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My concern is that we belong to the linguistic minority living in Maharashtra, in Bombay. I only add one sentence. She said, "I can identify the goonda." But the police did not come in time before her death.

The hon. Home Minister, the other day, assured the House that linguistic minorities will be protected in Maharashtra. But, unfortunately, it has not been done.

13 HRS.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any one. I am not going to depart from the practice. I have already allowed one...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Then toworrow, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : You may try. But, I think, something else is coming up tomorrow.

Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. I have been allowing matters to be raised under Rule 377 which is a marginal thing between point of order and other motions But now every one has started claiming it as a matter of right. I am extremely sorry. In other Parliaments they never allow these things Here we have call-attention and many other things...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Something else is allowed there, but here that is not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : No where call-attention and other motions which we are allowing here are allowed.

13.03 HRS.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya to continue his speech.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, औद्योगिक मंत्रालय की जिस प्रकार की नीति है उस के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन घटा है जिसे स्वयं मंत्री जो ने भी स्वीकार किया है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण जो 1973-74 का उपलब्ध कराया गया है उस के पृष्ठ 13 में लिखा गया है कि उद्योगों द्वारा अपनी क्षमता का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय]

गया है। उस मे लिखा है : पिछले कुछ वर्षों मे भारतीय औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विषय मे बराबर यह अनुभव किया जाता रहा है कि बहुत उद्योगों में उन की क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग नही किया जाता उन की उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग भी हर साल कम होता जा रहा है। इस के उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण हैं—

इस्पात और उर्वरक और अभी हाल मे अल्मुनियम भी उसी श्रेणी मे आ गया है। तो इस्पात, अल्मूनियम और उर्वरक का उत्पादन घटा है। 20 तारीख के 'फाइनेंशियल ऐक्सप्रैस" मे भी इसी बात की ओर संकेत दिया गया है कि फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन जिस रूप मे होना चाहिये, कितनी आवश्यकता देश को आगामी खरीफ सीजन मे है उतना भी उपलब्ध नही करा पायेंगे। उस मे लिखा है :

"17% fall in fertiliser for kharif crops According to the estimates made by the Ministry the country needs a minimum of 15.43 lakh tonnes of nutrients for the 1974-75 kharif crops. Nitrogen (10.13 lakh tonnes) forms the bulk of it The requirement of phosphorus and potash is 3 33 and 1 97 lakh tonnes respectively"

13 04 HRS.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

इतनी आवश्यकता होगी लेकिन उत्पादन न होने से आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नही कर सकते। इसी कारण आज अनेक स्थानो पर उद्योगो की हालत खराब है। मंत्री जी ने एक भाषण में स्वीकार किया था कि हम जिन साधनो का जिस प्रकार से उपयोग करना चाहते है उन का उपयोग नही हो रहा है जिन स्त्रोतों का दोहन होना था, नही हुआ। एक बार हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने अपने भाषण में जो "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के 17 अगस्त, 1973 के अंक में छपा है इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि उद्योगों ने अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग नही किया है और इसी कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन में, जो चौथे प्लान पीरियड में उत्पादन हम ने आंका था, उस को हम प्राप्त नही कर सके है। जैसा कि इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट हो जाता है। मिसाल के लिये कोटन को लीजिये जो उत्पादन हम ने चौथे प्लान पीरियड मे आंका था उस के अनुसार जो प्राप्त कर सके है वह बहुत थोड़ा है। ठीक इसी प्रकार से स्टील के बारे मे जो विचार किया था उस मे भी पीछे रहे हैं। फर्टिलाइज का भी यही हाल रहा है और हम इस कमी के कारण हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति, पर भी विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। कागज की कमी आज भयकर है। कागज उद्योग पर उचित ध्यान दिया होता तो सभवत: यह स्थिति न होती।

जहा तक टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है उस के उत्पादन में भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति नही हुई है। जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यो ने सकेत किया है कि जो कट्रोल्ड कपडा है उस की जितनी उपलब्धी जनता को करायी जानी चाहिये थी, प्रति व्यक्ति जितनी खपत होनी चाहिये, उस मे कमी इस बात का प्रमाण है कि जनता को उपलब्ध नही करा सके हैं। लेकिन उस के विपरीत आर्ट मिल्क और रेयान का उत्पादन बढा है। लेकिन मोटे कपडे का नहीं बढा। जो हमने अनुमानित किया था उससे विभिन्न उद्योगो के लिये स्टील, सीमेंट, अन्य उपकरण और बिजली वाछित-मात्रा मे उपलब्ध कराने मे सरकार असमर्थ रही है और इसी कारण कई उद्योग बिजली के अभाव मे बन्द हो रहे है। तो कई स्टील के अभाव मे आज के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" समाचार-पत्र मे आया है कि

"Power-less Haryana in for deep crisis Haryana is heading for utter industrial chaos if the Union Government does not come to its rescue with power supply from other States on an emergency basis."

यदि भारत सरकार ठीक से पावर की सप्लाई नहीं करती है तो फ़रीदाबाद और आसपास की इंडस्ट्रीयल यूनिट्स का उत्पादन गिरेगा और उस का असर कुल मिला कर हमारे उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा। मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपने मंत्रालय की 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में गिरावट आयी है, और आगे भी यदि इसी प्रकार की स्थिति रही तो गिरावट आ सकती है। और जो उन्होंने संकेत दिये हैं उन में इन्होंने प्रमुख रूप से बिजली की कमी को बताया है :

"1. Inadequate capacity of plants; 2. operational problems in industrial units (steel, fertilisers); 3. lack of maintenance (steel, fertilisers); 4. design deficiencies (steel, fertilisers); 5. shortfalls in investment (capital goods); 6. shortage of steel, non-ferrous metals (engineering industry); 7. shortages of power, coal and movement problems (all industries); 8. unsatisfactory industrial relations; 9. shortage of construction materials; 10. larger reliance on domestic equipment and technology."

कुछ ऐसी बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय को उधर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट की वजह से भी कई उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहें हैं। या किसी कारण से अगर चलाये जाते हैं तो बाद में जा कर डिजाइन डिफ़ेक्ट की वजह से कमी आ जाती है और उत्पादन जिस रूप में चाहते हैं वह नहीं होता है। स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर हम को अनुभव है कि बारबार उन की डिजाइन में डिफ़ेक्ट होने से, चाहे दुर्गापुर हो या रूरकेला हो, इन के उत्पादन के जो लक्ष्य हम ने निर्धारित किये थे उन को प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। स्टील के उत्पादन में गिरावट का यह प्रमुख कारण रहा है। इस पर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार से सीमेंट की हालत है। सीमेंट की मांग बढ़ रही है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने में असमर्थ हैं। अनेक क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट के लिये रा-मैटीरियल भरा पड़ा है लेकिन सीमेंट कोपोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया को जहां जहां फैक्ट्री लगाने के लाईसेंस दिये हैं वहां फ़ैक्ट्रीज लगने में विलम्ब हुआ है। उदाहरण के लिये में आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में निमंच में सीमेंट फैक्ट्रीज हेतु लाइसेंस मिला। किन्तु अभी स्थान का ही चुनाव हो रहा है, जब कि मध्य प्रदेश के अनेकों स्थानों के बारे में चौथी योजना में विचार हुआ लेकिन आज तक सीमेंट कोरपोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया नीमच में भी सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री डालने में असमर्थ रही है। यह हमारी दोषपूर्ण नीति का परिणाम है। इसके कारण जो हमारी आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं है उनकी कमी अनुभव की जा रही है। सिमेंट की कमी दूर करने में मंत्रालय असमर्थ रहा है और इसी तरह से दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी को दूर करने में भी वह असमर्थ रहा है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों से भी घाटा ही हो रहा है लाभ नहीं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के बारे में आम धारणा यह है कि वे सार्वजानिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग नहीं बल्कि सरकारी उद्योग मात्र हैं और केवल सरकारी भाषा का ही वे अनुसरण करते हैं उनका दृष्टिकोण सार्वजनिक नहीं और ऐसा करने से उनमें हजारों करोड़ रुपये की जो पूंजी लगी हुई है उसके बावजूद भी उन में घाटा हो रहा है। सौ से अधिक यूनिट्स सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के हैं और अधिकांश उन में—ऐसे हैं जो अनुत्पादक हैं, जिन के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा आज उनके अन्दर हो रहा है। उन में लाभ होना चाहिये, घाटा दूर होना चाहिये। उनका प्रबंध संचालन ठीक हो यह आवश्यक है।

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि एकाधिकार प्राप्त जो घराने है उन पर भी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं लग पा रहा है। टाटाज हो या बिड़लाज हों उन के एसेट्स बढ़ते ही जा रहे है। उसके कारण भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये था, प्रश्रय मिलना चाहिये था, नही मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग हो या निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग हो इन दोनों मे भेद भाव करने की नीति को हमको छोड़ देना चाहिये इन दोनो मे पारस्परिक समन्वय की नीति होनी चाहिये। एक बार मंत्री महोदय ने ज्वायट सैक्टर की बात कही थी। ज्वायट सैक्टर का क्या स्वरूप होगा या सबुक्त उद्योगो का क्या स्वरूप होगा, उनका मैनेजमेंट किस प्रकार का होगा, उनके अन्दर भागीदारी किस प्रकार की होगी, मजदूरो की भागीदारी किस प्रकार की होगी, जनता की या सरकार की किस प्रकार की होगी, सरकार उन मे कितने प्रतिशत शेयर लेना स्वीकार करेगी अथवा जनता को कितने प्रतिशत शेयर देना स्वीकार करेगी, इसका कुछ भी पता नही है, इस का कुछ भी स्पष्टीकरण नही किया गया है, कोई स्पष्ट चित्र हमारे सामने नही रखा गया है। इस कारण से ज्वायट सैक्टर की जो कल्पना है वह केवल अधूरी कल्पना मात्र बन कर ही रह गई है। ज्वायट सैक्टर हो, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र हो, निजी क्षेत्र हो, इन मे भेदभाव करने की नीति को छोड़ कर उद्योग के तथा उत्पादन के हित की बात को हमको सोचना होगा, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति किस प्रकार से प्रबल और सुदृढ़ हम बना सकते है, इसको सामने रख कर सोचना होगा और राष्ट्रीय हित की दृष्टि से नेशनल सैक्टर के स्वरूप को विकसित कर कार्य करे। उद्योग किसी भी स्थान पर खड़े हों हमको देखना होगा कि उत्पादन में हम वृद्धि लाएं फिर चाहे वह शक्कर का उत्पादन हो, सिमेंट का हो, फर्टिलाइजर का हो। चाहे जिस किसी भी क्षेत्र के कारखाने हों अगर हम चाहते है कि उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो तो उनकी जो पूंजी की आवश्यकता है, उनके वास्ते जिस प्रकार के साधनों की आवश्यकता है कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता हो, उनको हमें उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयत्न करना होगा।

हमारे यहां विदेशी पूंजी का प्रभुत्व बढ़ रहा है। आंकड़े इसको सिद्ध करते हैं। विदेशी कोलोबोरेशन से, विदेशी सहयोग से, विदेशी टैक्नालाजी से, विदेशी नो हऊ से हमारे यहां कारखाने बढे हैं। नो हऊ हम प्राप्त करें और उनके आधार पर कारखानो का विस्तार हो, इस से कोई दो राय नही हैं मतभेद नही हैं। लेकिन अगर विदेशी पूंजी बढ़ती है तो यह चिन्ता का विषय हो जाता है। जो आकडे उपलब्ध है उनके अनुसार लगभग 72 नए कारखानो में विदेशी पूंजी लगने वाली है, इसकी सरकार ने—अनुमति दी है। इससे विदेशी पूंजी का प्रभुत्व बढ़ेगा। पहले से भी यह बहुत बढा है। कालगेट को आप ले, हिन्दुस्तान लिवर को ले या इस प्रकार की दूसरी कम्पनियों को लें आपको पता लगेगा कि करोड़ों रुपये की नही अरबों रुपये की पूंजी उन्होने हमारे देश से अर्जित की है। आपको एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये कि विदेशी कम्पनियां जो पूंजी वे कमाती हैं उसका कितना प्रतिशत भाग बाहर भेज सकती हैं,—प्रतिशत तय कर दिया जाना चाहिये और उस प्रतिशत से अधिक मुनाफा उनको बाहर भेजने की इजाजत नही होनी चाहिये।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की एक्सपर्ट बाडी ने यह बताया है कि इम्पोर्ट में जो डिलेज होती है मशीनरी वगैरह की उसके कारण 335 करोड़ की हमको हानि हुई है। इसी तरह से जो हम ऐक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उन में भी अननेसिसरी डिलेज होती हैं। उनके कारण भी करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होती है। उसको बचाया जाना चाहिये आपको तय करना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार से इन डिलेज से बचा जा सकता है ताकि हमें हानि इस तरह से न उठानी पड़े।

यह हमारी कार्य प्रणाली का दोष है । इसे हम दूर करें।

जनवरी मे स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी । मत्री महोदय उस मे नही गए । लेकिन 23 जनवरी, को समाचार आया कि उस कान्फ्रेस में यह घोषणा की गई कि हमे सिमट शक्कर आदि की देश के अन्दर खपत को कम करना चाहिये क्योकि इनका निर्यात करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा कमाना चाहते हैं । मकान बनाने हो तो लोगो को सिमेट मिलना चाहिये । शक्कर की लोगो को आवश्यकता है उनको शक्कर मिलनी चाहिए । यह भी जरूर है कि हमे विदेशी मुद्रा भी चाहिये । लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा के नाम पर आप देश की जनता को भूखा नंगा नही रख सकते हैं बिना खाए के नही रख सकते हैं, इनकी जो आवश्यकताये है उनकी पूर्ति म उनको वंचित नही कर सकते है । यह कहा गया था कि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इन चीजो की खपत को हमे देश मे घटाना होगा । यहा चाहे ये उपलब्ध न हो लेकिन हमको इनको बाहर जरूर भेजना होगा । इस प्रकार की औद्योगिक नीति का कभी भी समर्थन नही किया जा सकता । इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आप उत्पादन बढ़ाये । उत्पादन के अपने निश्चित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का पूरा मान करे। निर्यात और आन्तरिक खपत मे आपको सन्तुलन रखना होगा । औद्योगिक नीति मे अभी तक इस प्रकार के सन्तुलन का अभाव रहा है। सन्तुलन नाम की कोई चीज अभी तक देखने को नही मिली है । इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । केवल आतरिक खपत या निर्यात में ही सतुलन की आवश्यकता, नही है अपितु देश के औद्योगिक समग्र विकास में यह सतुलन हो।

आप यह भी देखें कि देश के कुछ भाग विकसित होते जा रहे हैं, दूसरे पिछडते जा रहे हैं । वे विकसित नही हो रहें हैं । चारो तरफ से इस प्रकार की शिकायते खुलने को मिल रही हैं । पिछड़े हुए इलाको मे जिस प्रकार से उद्योग लगने चाहिये नही लगे है । सरकार घोषणा तो करती रहती है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रो मे उद्योग लगाने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी लेकिन उसको कार्यरूप में परिणत नही किया जाता है । मध्य प्रदेश का ही उदाहरण ले, बस्तर और सरगुजा मे बाक्साइट काफी मात्रा मे उपलब्ध है जिसमे एल्यूमिनियम बनाया जा सकता है । एक कारखाना बालको के नाम से नेकोरवा मे लगाया है । लेकिन उस मे केवल एल्यूमीना बन रहा है । स्मलटज के अभाव मे एल्यूमिनियम नही बन रहा है। स्मैलटर्ज भी साथ साथ लगाने चाहिये थे । ये नही लगे इस कारण से करोडो रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है । बस्तर मे भी कारखाने लगाने की काफी गुजाइश है । काल बेस्ड इडस्ट्रीज वहा बन सकती हैं । लेकिन उसकी ओर ध्यान नही है । ऐसे ही दूसरे राज्य का उदाहरण ले तो राजस्थान मे राक फास्फेट आयरन और आदि खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं किन्तु वहा इनके आधार कोई बडे कारखाने नही बनाए गए हैं । जहा तक कारबा का सम्बन्ध है जिस गति से वहा काम हो रहा है मुझे नही लगता है कि पाच वर्ष मे भी वह बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा । कई उद्योगो की कैपेसिटी अनयुटिलाइज्ड पडी हुई है उसका प्रापर युटिलाइजेशन नही हो रहा है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हू कि कुछ मुद्रा सम्बन्धी कठिनाइया हो सकती हैं । लेकिन उनको भी आप दूर करे। आप टैक्सो पर टैक्स लगाते जा रहे हैं । ऐसा करके आपने जनता के जीवन को दूभर कर दिया है । उसके ऊपर आपने भारी टैक्सो का बोझ लाद दिया है । फिर भी अगर उत्पादन यथेष्ठ नही होता है तो इसका एक मात्र कारण नियोजन मे दोष होना है । प्लानिंग हमारा दोषपूर्ण है । अनेक प्रोजैक्ट्स हैं, निर्माणाधीन है चाहे वे स्टील के हो, इरिगेशन के हो या दूसरी तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स हो इस प्रकार के लगभग 64 प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय]

जिन की कीमत आज या तो दुगुनी हो गई है या दुगुना खर्च पर उन पर होने की संभावना है। यह इस लिए हुआ है क्योंकि हमारा जो सारा आयोजन है वह ठीक नहीं। केवल विदेशों के आधार पर, विदेशी तकनीकी के आधार पर, विदेशी यांत्रिकी के आधार पर, विदेशी नौ हऊ के आधार पर हम नहीं चल सकते हैं, हम को स्वदेशी आधार पर सोचना और विचार करना होगा। हमारे देश में लोग हैं जो अपने नौ हऊ से बहुत अच्छा स्टील बना सकते हैं, दूसरे क्षेत्रों में बहुत अच्छे उद्योग स्थापित कर सकते हैं, उत्पादन की दिशा में आगे आ सकते हैं, अपने प्रतिष्ठान खड़े कर सकते हैं। आप तो जानते हैं कि हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज भोपाल में मशीनरी के किसी विशेष कम्पोनेंट की आवश्यकता पड़ी, उसको उपलब्ध कराने में रूस का अपना मत था ब्रिटेन का अपना मत था फेल हुआ लेकिन एक छोटे से इंजीनियर ने उसको तैयार कर दिखाया बाहर का नौ हऊ इस में असमर्थ रहा हमारे यहां के नौ ह वे इसको कर दिखाया। सरकार इस प्रकार के नौ हऊ को प्राप्त करे और इस तरह के लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दे। ऐसा सरकार नहीं करती है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है, इंडस्ट्रियल डैमट्रक्शन डिपार्टमेंट है और इसी रूप में हमारे सामने आया है।

आपने इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाई हैं और बना रहे हैं। लेकिन ये कहां बन रही हैं? बम्बई के पास बन रही हैं, नागपुर के पास बन रही हैं, दिल्ली के पास बन रही हैं, फरीदाबाद में बन रही हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं उन्हीं के इर्द गिर्द इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बन रही हैं। छोटे शहरों के पास बनती हैं तो उनको रामैटीरियल नहीं मिलता है, बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है, पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। आप स्वयं जा कर देख सकते हैं कि वे शेड खाली पड़े हैं इनका विज्ञानिक आधार पर विकास हो, कोआर्डिनेशन हो। रामाटिरियल की उनको आवश्यकता होती है तो पहले जिस जिले में वे होती हैं उस जिले के अधिकारी के पास जाना पड़ता है और जिला अधिकारी जब सन्तुष्ट हो जाता है तो वह उनके केस को उस प्रान्त की राजधानी को रिकमंड करता है और वहां अगर काम बन सकता है तो वहां बनता है और अगर नहीं बन सकता है तो दिल्ली और कलकत्ता उनको जाना पड़ता है इस प्रकार विभिन्न मामलों में कई स्थानों व कई मंत्रालयों के चक्कर काटना पड़ते हैं।

कोई इंटैग्रेटिड सिस्टम इस के लिए आप क्या लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं, कोई व्यावहारिक हल आप इसका नहीं निकाल सकते हैं? आप कोई लिमिट बांध सकते हैं कि इस लिमिट तक तत्काल उसको जिले में ही परमिट मिल जाए या लाइसेंस मिल जाए। इस तरह से अगर आप करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि छोटे उद्योगों को चालने में उनको सुविधा होगी, वे चल भी सकते हैं।

इस तरह उन में काफी प्रगति हो सकती है, उन की काफी उन्नति हो सकती है।

कंट्रोल्ड आइटम्ज के बारे में चारों तरफ से शिकायत है कि वे लोगों को नहीं मिलती हैं। सरकार को उन के वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। या जिन्हें मिलती है व उसकी काला बाजारी करते हैं। इस प्रक्रिया को ठीक करना चाहिये।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट बैंक वाणिज्यिक बैंक्स और स्टेट फिनांस कार्पोरेशन्ज की हालत यह है कि आप यद्यपि सरकार छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की बात करती है, लेकिन स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को निरन्तर चक्कर काटने के बावजूद ऋण नहीं मिलता है।

विभिन्न वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के बारे में बड़े उद्योगों और छोटे उद्योगों के बीच वाइफ़केशन होना चाहिए, कोई सीमा-रेखा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। उदाहरण

के लिए कपडा मिले ऊंची किस्म का कपडा बनाये लेकिन टावल और चादर बनाने का काम हैंडलूम और पावरलूम के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाये । टावल और चादर का उत्पादन किसी बडी कपडा मिल में नही होना चाहिए ।

इस बात की भी कोई आवश्यकता नही है कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर साबुन और कासमेटिक्स का, या कालगेट टेल्कम पाउण्डर, या अन्य दैनिक उपभोग की वस्तु का निर्माण बडे पैमाने पर करे । इन वस्तुओ का उत्पादन छोटी-छोटी कोटेज इडस्ट्रीज में किया जाना चाहिए, जिस से हम काफी लोगो को रोजगार दे सकते हैं । हमारा सकल्प है कि हम ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारेगे । इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि गावो मे रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हो और रूरल इडस्ट्रिज का विकास हो । इस दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओ के उत्पादन के विषय मे सीमा-रेखा निर्धारित की जाये । परम्परागत व कुटीर उद्योगो के विकास पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जाना जरूरी है ।

आज लाइसेंसिज की सारी पावर केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ मे है । स्टेट्स छोटे उद्योगो के बारे मे भी लाइसेंस नही दे सकती हैं । इस के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास दौडना पडता है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी पर पुनर्विचार कर के लाइसेंसिंग की व्यवस्था का डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन किया जाये ।

एक तरफ सार्वजनिक उद्योग कोई अच्छी स्थिति में नही है और दूसरी तरफ निजी उद्योग चिन्तित और भयभीत है, क्योकि वे समझते हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन की तलवार उन के सिर पर लटक रही है। अगर वे कोई पूजी लगाते है तो सरकार कभी भी हमारी पूजी पर हाथ डाल सकती है । निजी उद्योगो के भय को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार यह तय कर दे कि कि हम अमुक समय तक—फिर चाहे वह पांच बरस तक या दस बरस तक का समय हो—टैक्सटाइल, शूगर या किसी अन्य उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नही करेगे । इस से उन उद्योगो मे पूजी लगेगी, राटन मशीनरी के स्थान पर नई मशीनरी लगाई जायेगी और उत्पादन भी बढ सकेगा ।

कानज्यूमर गुड्स, उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ की माग बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन आज वे लोगो को उपलब्ध नही है और अगर उपलब्ध होती भी है, तो महगे दामो पर । छोटी छोटी इडस्ट्रीज को उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ के निर्माण में जो सरकार की तरफ से योगदान देना चाहिए, वह नही मिल रहा है दूसरी तरफ विदेशी प्रभुत्व और विदेशी पूजी वाली कम्पनिया लक्सरी गुड्ज बना रही है । इनके उत्पादन मे 30 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है । इस स्थिति मे उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ की कमी होती चली जा रही है । गत 6 मास में ही इनकी कीमते 13 प्रतिशत बढी है । हम देखते है कि विदेशी और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनिया उपभोक्ता वस्तुओ के निर्माण के क्षेत्र मे अपने पाव फैलाती जा रही है। उन को नियत्रित करना चाहिए और विदेशी कम्पनियो का भारतीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए—उन की दो-तिहाई पूजी भारतीय होनी चाहिए ।

नेशनल स्माल-स्केल इडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन मशीनो का आयात करती है । लेकिन जो मशीने अनेक वर्षो से मगाई हुई है, वे बेकार पडी हुई है । उनका उपयोग ठीक ढग से होना चाहिए । आज लाखो रुपये की आयातित मशीने कार्पोरेशन के पास बेकार पडी है ।

हमारे चमडा उद्योग, कायर उद्योग, ऊन उद्योग और अन्य उद्योगो की कोई खास अच्छी स्थिति नही है । उन की स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार को उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए । औद्योगिक विकास मे ट्रासपोर्टेशन का बडा महत्व है उसका भी ताल मेल आप बिठा दे ।

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

आयात और निर्यात प्रक्रिया में सुधार करना चाहिए और लाइसेंसिंग सिस्टम को सरल बनाना चाहिए, जिस के आधार पर वास्तविक उपभोक्ता आवश्यक वस्तुओं को प्राप्त कर सके। मैं पुनः दुहराना चाहूंगा कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जिस तरह एक व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों के समूह का प्रभुत्व और एकाधिकार ठीक नहीं है, उसी तरह सरकार का प्रभुत्व बढ़ना भी कोई अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है। इसीलिए हमें राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र को कम करना करनी चाहिए।

सभेर में मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—मेरे क्षेत्र में ओपियम काफी मात्रा में पैदा होता है। इसलिए नीमच या मंदसौर में ओपियम बाई-प्राडक्ट्स के कई कारखाने लगाये जा सकते हैं। वहां एलकलायड फैक्टरी लगाई जा रही है, लेकिन पापी हल्क के आधार पर वहां कई कारखानों की स्थापना की जा सकती है। इसी मंदसौर जिले की जावर तहसील में आयरन ओर उपलब्ध है उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये। । मध्य प्रदेश में मरगुजा और बस्तर में बाक्साइट काफी मात्रा में मिलता है। इस लिए वहां पर एक ओर एल्युमिना प्लांट लगाया जा सकता है। खरगोन, रतलाम, आदि जिलों में लाइम-स्टोन काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश में और सीमेंट फैक्टरियां लगाई जा सकती हैं। नीमच की सीमेंट फैक्टरी के बारे में काफी विलम्ब हुआ है। उसे जल्दी लगाया जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में पानी, बिजली और रा मैटीरियल है, वहां कोयला, तांबा, मैंगनीज, बाक्साइट, लाइमस्टोन और बांस के घने जंगल हैं। लेकिन औद्योगिक दृष्टि से वह पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए देश के औद्योगिक मानचित्र में उस को स्थान देने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में औद्योगिक विकास असंतुलित ढंग से हो रहा है। राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि सब राज्यों में समान रूप से औद्योगिक विकास हो, इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम एक राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक नीति का पालन करें और वर्तमान नीति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करें। तभी हमारी औद्योगिक प्रगति का वास्तविक स्वरूप सामने आयेगा, हम औद्योगिक दृष्टि से आगे होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a request from the Whip of the Congress Party to allot ten minutes each to each Member from the Congress Party I shall co-operate with him and ring the bell at the proper time

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Some Members are absent. So, their time may be given to the others

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The list is a very long one It is his party's arrangement, and I am only co-operating I am giving them only the party's time

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नीतियां कितनी भी अच्छी हों, जब तक निष्ठा और ईमानदारी से उनका पालन नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक वे नीतियां केवल किताबों में रहती हैं। 1956 का इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन भी है, लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी भी है और एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट भी है, सब कुछ है, लेकिन हमारी जो नीति है, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस तरह होता है?

17-4-73 को एक सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया गया था कि टाटा के प्राफिट्स 1969-70 में 32 78 करोड़ रुपये थे और 1970-71 में वे बढ़ कर 53.57 करोड़ रुपये हो गये। इसी तरह बिड़ला के प्राफिट्स 1969-70 में 51.60 करोड़ रुपये थे, जब कि 1970-71 में वे बढ़ कर 61 58 करोड़ रुपये हो गये। इससे साबित होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवाद

बढ़ रहा है । हम कानसेनट्रेशन आफ़ इकानोमिक पावर नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वह बढ़ रहा है । इस बात का भय है कि कहीं ये पूंजीपति राजनीति पर हावी न हो जायें और राजनीति उन की चेरी न बन जाये । इस से लोकतन्त्र के लिए खतरा पैदा हो सकता है । हम लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं । उस में पूंजीवाद का खात्मा होना जरूरी है । लेकिन सरकार कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा है ?

"The Commission, which was represented by a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court, used three main arguments to show that IDBI had in fact shown undue favour to the Birlas."

The time at my disposal is short; otherwise, I can read more from the article to show how favour has been shown. This is the report of the commission appointed by Government themselves.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The commission has not submitted its report. This is unfair.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am reading from the *Economic and Political Weekly* from an article entitled 'Public Money for Private Enterprise'. It is dated the 12th January, 1974. If the hon. Minister would read the whole article, he will see the arguments which have been advanced.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It may be an article, but it is not the Commission's report. The report has not yet been submitted.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : It appears under the heading 'Sarkar Commission'.

इनवेस्टमेंट कैसे होता है ? 1968-69 में 85 करोड़ रुपये, 1969-70 में 111 करोड़ रुपये, 1970-71 में 133 करोड़ रुपये और 1971-72 में 162 करोड़ रुपये । इसका मतलब यह है कि पूंजीपतियों को बराबर पूंजी मिल रही है । कोई चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है कि उन को पूंजी क्यों मिल रही है । हर एक जानता है कि पूंजीपतियों को डिसबर्समेंट होता है ।

सरकार का कहना है कि रिजनल इमबैलेंस नहीं होना चाहिए । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 1972 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—मेरा खयाल है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ती होगी :

"The Committee regret to note that barring four or five States, other States do not attach that much priority to small-scale industries as they deserve".

This means that other States have neglected this. I do not want to go through the whole report. But this observation would be found at page 12 of the Thirty-Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha).

आप की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इस बात को साबित करती है । आप का जो इम्बैलेंस है स्टेट्स में उस की बात मैं आप को बता रहा हूं :

"Advances made by the commercial banks also indicate that Rajasthan share is 1 per cent as against 30 per cent advances given in Maharashtra, 19 per cent in West Bengal, 11 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 6 per cent in Gujarat. *Per capita* investment by these banks in Rajasthan is only Rs. 18.2 as against Rs. 69.4 for the country as a whole and Rs. 231.6 in Maharashtra, Rs. 136.7 in West Bengal..."

See how Rajasthan has been neglected.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : All of Rajasthan is now in Calcutta, West Bengal.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: This is the argument being advance. I am pointing out how our State is being neglected.

यह राजस्थान के इम्बैलेंस की बात मैं ने आप के सामने रखी। आप खुद मानेंगे इस बात को। वह कह रहे हैं .—

"The Committee are concerned to note that many of the small scale industries are working on outmoded technology and many of the small scale service institutes in the States are not well equipped to give guidance in modern lines of industry".

आप का सारा जो स्टेट्स का काम है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप सारा कसंट्रेशन सेंटर में क्यों कर के रखना चाहते हैं। स्टेट्स पर कुछ जिम्मेदारी डालिए। स्टेट्स के अंदर लोग अगर अपने अपने यहां की इंडस्ट्री को नहीं देखते हैं, अधिकारी लोग उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो क्या लाभ है ? आप ने सारी पावर सेंट्रलाइज कर के रखी है। एक तरफ तो आप डीकंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं दूसरी तरफ सारी पावर को सेंट्रलाइज कर रखा है। आप के विभागों में क्या होता है कि सारा पावर आपने पास सेंट्रलाइज कर के रखते हैं। आज पावर लोगों को अवेलेबल नहीं है, पावर की शार्टेज है, रा मैटीरियल की शार्टेज है। कौन उस की जिम्मेदारी लेगा ?

मान लीजिए मैं कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता हूं। अब नौकरशाही आप की लोगों की मदद करने के लिए तैयार नहीं, उस के लिए डैडीकेटेड लाइफ उस की नहीं। उसका एटीट्यूट, उस का बिहेवियर, उस का काम करने का तरीका सब उस के विपरीत है। मैं पूछता हूं आप ने आज तक किसी अधिकारी का, किसी स्टेट के इंडस्ट्रीज आफिसर का एक्सप्लेनेशन काल किया ? आखिर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं, इंडस्ट्री लगाते हैं, बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं और सब कुछ करने के बाद भी, क्या कोई उस की जिम्मेदारी लेता है ? सारी मशीनरी आप की किस प्रकार से डील करती है उस का एक उदाहरण मैं देता हूं एक अप्लीकेशन 23-3-73 को दी गई। वह एकोनामिक ऐडवाइजर के पास जून 73 में गई।

Sanction of the Economic Adviser was received in DETD in August, 1973. Allocation letter by DGTD was issued on 3-9-73 to CCI & E Licences and release order was issued by CCI & E on 1-12-73. Material sale orders issued by MMTC, New Delhi, on 25-1-74 against which no material yet arrived

यानी एक बात है।

In 1973, he had applied. It is now 1974 But he has not got the raw material This is a procedure which is laid down. Applications should be disposed of within a short time.

आप सारी अप्लीकेशन को डिस्पोज आफ कीजिए विदिन ए वेरी शार्ट पीरिअड एक आदमी 1973 में आप को कहता है कि मैं रा-मैटीरियल चाहता हूं और 1974 तक उस को रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता है तो यह क्या तरीका है काम करने का। एक अप्लीकेशन जाती है, दूसरी जाती है, तीसरी जाती है काम कुछ नहीं होता।

I want raw materials This is one instance which I have quoted I can give you in writing.

आखिर आज किस प्रकार से आप के आफिसर्स डील करते हैं। कोई गवर्नमेंट हो, उस का डाइरेक्टर यह समझता है कि यह मेरी रेस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं है। पावर नहीं मिलती, रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता, कुछ नहीं मिलता और कोई उस की जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता। आखिर किसी की रेस्पांसिबिलिटी होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू कि आप के लेबर का क्या हाल है वह देखिए । आप के जो अपने सेक्टर्स है उस में क्या हाल है ।

'The third five year Plan has observed that for the peaceful revo lution of the economic system on a democratic basis, it is essential that workers' participation in the management should be accepted as a fundamental principle and urgent need"

Has it been implemented or not

यह थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के अन्दर दिया हुआ हुआ है । आखिर वर्कर्स का आप पार्टिसिपेशन चाहते है या नही ? अगर नही चाहते है तो कहिए कि हम नही चाहते । लेकिन चाहते है तो आप के खुद के सैक्टर्स मे वह नही है । तो कैसे आप समझते है कि यह होगा ? आप कहते है कि इस मे लेबर के अन्दर इसेंटिव पैदा होगा । यह आप का टेक्नोलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट है

The number of Indian scientists abroad who registered themselves with the CSIR during the third Plan was about 6,900 A detailed breakdown of the limited available data is provided in Table 3 7 to show the seriousness of the Brain Drain' problem in the Indian context'

What is the sense ?

अगर साइंस और टैक्नोलाजी मे सारा ब्रेन ड्रेन होता हो, सारे साइंटिस्ट और इंजीनियर बाहर चले जाते हो आप के देश मे कोई रिसर्च न होता हो और केवल खर्चा ही खर्चा होता तो ह्वाट इज दी सेंस ?

Here is the Report of the Public Accounts Committee

'The Committee had an occasion to review certain aspects of the working of the NRDC and the CSIR in 1969-70 and from the information made available to the Committee with regard to the working of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, the Committee finds that during 14 years of its existence, the institute incurred an expenditure of Rs 6 92 crores, out of which about Rs 3 87 crores was of a recurring nature"

You will kindly go through this report and find out what the technical institutions are doing

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is a good sentence to conclude with

SHRI M C DAGA I am finishing It says that the expenditure incurred on pay and allowances on the staff during the year 1971-72 was Rs 43 87 lakhs, and for non-academic staff it was Rs 27 lakhs

आप का एक्सपेंडीचर बढता जाता है और इधर आप का ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा हो । आपके साइंटिस्ट्स काम नही कर रहे है, आप के इंस्टीट्यूशंस वर्क नही कर रहे है। (व्यवधान) मैं एक मिनट मे समाप्त कर दूगा ।

आप ने मेहरबानी कर के बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्टस के अन्दर जोधपुर को ले लिया, सिरोही का ले लिया जालौर का ले लिया लेकिन बीच मे पाली को छोड दिया । पाली मे हाथ से काम करने वाले हैंड प्रोसेस मे काम करने वाले लोग है । वह हाथ से काम करते है फिर भी उन के ऊपर ड्यूटी लगती है । वह पावर काम मे नही लाते सारा काम हाथ से करते है । पन्द्रह सौ रुपये की उन की मशीन और 3 हजार रुपये उस के ऊपर कम्पाउन्ड एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते है किस प्रकार से वह आगे बढ सकते है । शार्ट टाइम मे इतना ही कह कर मे समाप्त करता हू ?

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir within the 10 minutes at my disposal I would like to deal with only the foreign sector vis a vis the Indian sector in relation to the industrial development that is taking place in our country

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

Sir, at the outset, I would like to make it clear that I am not against foreign firms as such. But, at the same time, I do feel that the foreign firms should not exploit the Indian Industries. In the initial stages of industrial development in our country, we took the help of foreign firms, and as industries in India developed, we should have reduced our dependence on foreign firms. But, this is on the increase and Government is giving encouragement to foreign firms to grow bigger and bigger at the cost of Indian industries.

Take for example, Pfizer limited. Their initial equity was Rs. 2 lakhs and at present, their equity is Rs. 5.6 crores. The assets built up by the Company from out of their profits are worth Rs. 52 crores The amount repatriated directly to America, in the year 1970, was Rs. 63.13 lakhs; in the year 1971, it was Rs. 68.20 lakhs and in the year 1972, it was Rs. 68.21 lakhs. I would like to give another example of Glaxo Laboratories. Their initial equity was Rs. 1.5 lakhs and their present equity is Rs. 7.5 crores. Their assets are now worth Rs. 65 crores. Further, they have repatriated large amounts from out of their profits made in this country. Another example is that of Firestone. They have increased their assets from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 55 crores I do not want to take the time of the House by giving more examples. But, I would certainly ask Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development, through you, Sir, to explain to this house and through this House, to the whole country, as to why production of cigarettes worth Rs. 160 crores out of a total production worth Rs. 300 crores per annum, in our country, has been entrusted to foreign firms by the Government; secondly, why the production of coca cola has been entrusted to foreign firms, when enough syrups and sharbats are available in our country, produced by the small scale sector? Sir, it is highly scandalous that foreign firms, as admitted by the Government, have exceeded their licensed capacity and thereby contravened the conditions in regard to licensing, namely, capacity specified in the licences. Such firms have made themselves liable to action under the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951. But, no action has been taken by the Government for reasons best known to them. But my information is, the question of taking penal action against foreign firms which have indulged in unauthorised production in this country was considered in a halting and half-hearted manner in a number of ministries and put up to the concerned Cabinet Sub-committee for decision. The Committee did take some decisions, but they have not been implemented. The firms guilty of unauthorised production have got pulls and pressures in various ministries and Departments of Government and with the connivance and collusion of officers, they can manage to see that Government decisions taken at the highest level are either indefinitely postponed or not implemented at all. Therefore, certain points arise out of these: 1. How long did each firm indulge in unauthorised production? 2. Were periodical production returns sent to the DGTD and if so, what action did DGTD take in this matter? 3. Did DGTD sanction imported raw materials on the basis of unauthorised production and if so, under what authority? 4. Has the unauthorised production compelled the Indian sector to curtail their production or prevent them from applying for Industrial licence? 5. How much profits have been made by these firms from unauthorised production and to what extent the profits have been repatriated and what assets have been built out of these profits by them in our country? The firms have been allowed to indulge in unauthorised production with impunity on the ground that it is the intention of the Government to allow the production and had these firms not over-produced, Government would have been compelled to import such items involving expenditure on foreign ex-

change. If this argument is to be admitted, it strikes at the root of licensing of industries. My advice to Government is, in that case the licensing of industries should be scrapped altogether. Why should the Government give the impression that rules and regulations are meant only for the Indian sector and foreign firms with their huge resources and influence can contravene the laws of the land with impunity?

I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government. 1. The licensing committee has done a good job in disposing of 3540 cases in 1973 as compared with 2252 cases in 1972. My suggestion is there is need for continuous vigilance to see that foreign firms do not get an upper hand over Indian firms under the guise of export promotion, liquidation of equity etc. 2. While Government has delicensed medium-scale industries whose investment is upto Rs. 1 crore, this is not beneficial because the conditions of registration and delicence are the same. Therefore, there should be completed delicensing for medium-scale industries. 3. Diversification should be allowed to Indian firms with minor balancing equipment and imported raw materials to the tune of at least 40% of the licensed capacity for conversion of obsolete items into new articles. 4. In spite of the improved procedure of licensing of industries, the Indian entrepreneur, whose applications are rejected, should be allowed to be heard by the full Licensing Committee. 5. The reports of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices should be considered to be equal in importance to the reports of the Tariff Commission. Out of the five reports submitted by the BICP in 1973 not a single report has yet been implemented. 6. For the development of the 230 backward districts what is required to be done is that there should be an Open General Licensing system for Indian entrepreneurs only. 7. For the proper financing of industries in backward districts the restrictions put upon lending by commercial institutions should be lifted as financial institutions have failed to meet the requirements. 8. Non-S.I.A. applications pending before Government, which amount to roughly 4,000, should be disposed of within a reasonable time limit. 9. Firestone, M/s. Abot Anglo French and other foreign firms, which have a multi-national character, had initially very small investments but today they have grown to be giants and have come in the way of Indian industry. They ought to be cut down to size, if Indian industry is to grow and proper. 10. All COB licences to foreign firms, based on wrong information and diversification etc. be revoked immediately. Lastly, all permission letters which are proved illegal and which have no backing of any Act must be scrapped immediately, in the interest of the Indian Sector.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बहस में हिस्सा लेने में मैं सिर्फ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज सेक्टर, खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज, सेरिकल्चर और क्वायर पर अपनी बहस को महदूद रखूंगा। कब्ल इसके कि मैं इस बहस के सिलसिले में कुछ कहूं, मैं उन आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स का जिन्होंने खुशी।सयत के साथ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सिलसिले में, क्वायर इंडस्ट्री और सेरिकल्चर इंडस्ट्री के सिलसिले में, खादी ग्रामोद्योग के सिलसिले में अपने सुझाव दिए हैं और अपनी दिलचस्पी का इजहार किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट के मामले को हमें तीन जावियो से देखना चाहिए। तीन ऐंगिल्स से मैं उस पर कुछ थोडी बहुत रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं और यह कोशिश भी करूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स ने जो कुछ बातें कही हैं उन बातों का कुछ जवाब भी हो जाये। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में एक ऐंगिल तो यह है कि हमारी दिक्कतें क्या हैं।

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

वह दिक्कतें जो स्माल स्केल एन्टरप्रिन्योर्स को पेश आती है और साथ ही स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रमोशन के काम में लगे हुए लोगों की जो दिक्कतें हैं, वह दिक्कतें क्या हैं। इसका दूसरा पॉइंट यह है कि इन सारी दिक्कतों और परेशानियों के बावजूद जो हमारे सामने हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज सेक्टर में हमारी क्या पर्फारमेन्स रही है, हमारे क्या रिजल्ट्स रहे हैं और क्या हमारे अचीवमेन्ट्स रहे हैं। इसका तीसरा पॉइंट यह है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर को डेवलप करने के सिलसिले में, खादी ग्रामोद्योग के डेवलपमेन्ट के सिलसिले में आगे के हमारे प्रोग्राम्स क्या हैं और किस हद तक हम इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया और जैसा हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स ने भी कहा, हमारी बहुत सी कठिनाइयां और दिक्कतें हैं और अभी हाल ही में हमारे कुछ फाइनेंशिल और एकौनामिक कॉन्स्ट्रेन्टस आ गए हैं जिनकी वजह से उन दिक्कतों और परेशानियों में इजाफा हुआ है। खास तौर से कुछ आनरेबिल मेम्बर्स ने रा-मैटीरियल की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई है कि रा-मैटीरियल दिक्कत ऐसी बुनियादी दिक्कत है जिसके बगैर इंडस्ट्रीज का चलना मुमकिन नहीं है। रा-मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में यह शुबहा नहीं है कि दिक्कत है, परेशानी है और उस परेशानी को हल करने के लिए बहुत बड़ी हद तक, कुछ इम्पोर्टेड रा-मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में पालिसी को लिबरलाइज किया गया है और इंडिजीनस रा-मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में भी जो स्केयर्स रा-मैटीरियल हैं—खुसूसियत के साथ आयरन ऐंड स्टील और दूसरे नान फेरस मटिल्स-उनमें भी पहले मुकाबले में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर को निस्बतन मैं उन आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन यह एक वाकया है कि उसको पहले के मुकाबले में ज्यादा एलोकेशन मिल रहा है लेकिन इससे उस परेशानी और मुसीबतों का हल निकलने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात यहां पर कही गई, एक सवाल के जवाब में भी यह बात यहां पर आ चुकी है कि रा-मैटीरियल के सिलसिले में स्माल स्केल सेक्टर और लार्ज स्केल सेक्टर के बीच में कुछ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। हम ने तो खुले दिल और सफाई के साथ पहले भी कहा है कि लार्ज स्केल सेक्टर और स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में रा-मैटीरियल देने के सिलसिले में स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को जिन बुनियादों पर हम देते हैं वह मुख्तलिफ है लार्ज स्केल से और उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे पास स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स की कोई एक सही तस्वीर नहीं है, हम को यह नहीं मालूम है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स को कितना रा-मैटीरियल चाहिए, कौन सा रा-मैटीरियल किस मात्रा में चाहिए। इसी लिए भट्ट कमेटी ने जहां बहुत सी वैल्युएबिल सजेशन्स दिए हैं स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को प्रमोट करने के सिलसिले में वहां पर एक सिफारिश यह भी की है कि स्माल स्केल—इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स का बड़े पैमाने पर सारे मुल्क में सेन्सस होना चाहिए। हमारे एक आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कटमोशन मूव करते हुए एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 35वीं रिपोर्ट की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई थी जिसमें इस तरफ इशारा किया गया है कि सबसे बड़ी ड्राबैक जो है वह यह है कि कोई सेन्सस नहीं है, कोई डाटा नहीं है जिसकी वजह से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर बहुत ज्यादा हैंडीकैप्ड है। इसलिए एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की लाइट में और भट्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की लाइट में भी इस बात को बहुत टाप प्रायर्टी दी गई कि हमारे सामने सही तसवीर पूरी तौर पर होनी चाहिए और इसीलिए सेन्सस के काम को शुरू कर दिया गया है। उम्मीद है कि इस साल के आखिर तक हमारे पास एक मुकम्मिल तसवीर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर की आ जायेगी कि कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, कितना उनके लिए

रा-मैटीरियल चाहिए, किन किन स्टैट्स मे चाहिए, कहा कहा वह लोकेटेड हैं। हम उम्मीद करते है इस डाटा के कलेक्ट होने के बाद हमारी वह दिक्कते बहुत बडी हद तक दूर हो जायेगी। और फिर हम बालचन्द्रन कमेटी की उस रिपोर्ट को, जिस का हवाला अक्सर यहा दिया जाता है, हम उसूली तौर पर उस को मान चुके है लेकिन उस के इमप्ली-मेंटेशन मे डाटा न होने से, बगैर सैन्सस के मुमकिन नही है, हमारे लिये दिक्कत है और हम समझते है कि सैन्सस का काम पूरा होने के बाद शायद उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पूरी तौर पर इमप्लीमेन्ट करने के काबिल हो जायेगे उस हद तक जो उस की रिकमन्डेशनस है उन को बडी हद तक पूरा करने की हालत मे हो जायेगे।

14 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, रा-मैटीरियल के अलावा और जो दूसरी दिक्कते है उन मे बहुत सी ऐसी है जिन पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन मै स्वीकार करता हू कि वह दिक्कते है पावर की कमी, इनफ्रास्ट्रकचर का न होना, और मुख्तलिफ किस्म की दिक्कते है जिन पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन जैसे पावर की शार्टेज है, जो हमारे मुल्क मे ही नही, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया मे है, उसकी लाइट मे हम फक्र के साथ कह सकते है कि हम फिर भी अपनी जगह पर मजबूती के साथ कदम जमाये खडे है। यह कम श्रेय की बात नही है। इसलिये मै उस सिलसिले मे ज्यादा नही कहना चाहता।

जो हमारी परफौरमेस और अचीवमेट्स रहे है चौथे प्लान मे उन के मुताबिक कुछ दो, चार बाते अर्ज करना चाहता हू। हमारी यूनिट्स जो रजिस्टर्ड थी 1998 मे उन की तादाद थी 1.71 लाख, लेकिन 1973 मे उन की तादाद बढ कर 4 05 लाख हो गई। ऐमप्लायमेंट की दृष्टि से 1968 मे 29.6 लाख लोग काम करते थे जिनकी तादाद बढ कर 1973 मे 45 लाख हो गई। इनवेस्टमेंट की दृष्टि से 620 करोड़ के फिक्सड असेट्स थे जो बढ कर 1973 मे 814 करोड हो गये। प्रोडक्शन स्माल स्केल में किस हद तक बढा है इस को भी जरा देखा जाय। 1968 मै 3 207 लाख रु० का प्रोडक्शन था जो 1973 मे बढकर 6,249 लाख रु० तक पहुच गया। ऐक्सपोर्ट 1970 मे 93 17 करोड रु० था वह बढ कर 132 03 करोड स्माल स्केल सैक्टर प्रोडक्ट्स का हो गया। ऐनसिलियरीज के डेवलपमेंट के आकडो का जरा मुलाहिजा फरमाया जाय। लार्ज स्केल सैक्टर की ऐसिलियरीज की तादाद 1969-70 मे 2,008 थी जो 1971-72 मे बढ कर 7,606 हो गई। इन फिगर्स को पेश करके मेरा यह मशा नही है कि इन पर बहुत फख्र किया जा सकता है। हर गिज नही। मै महसूस करता हू कि बहुत बडी हद तक स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रिज सैक्टर को डेवलप किया जाना चाहिये था जो कि नही हो सका। लेकिन अगर यह फिगर्स कुछ थोडा बहुत इशारा करती है तो यह कि हम स्टेगनेन्ट नही रहे है, और जैसा कि माननीय मदस्यो ने कहा कि स्माल स्केल सैक्टर मे हम स्टेगनेन्ट रहे है तो इन फिगर्स मे स्टेगनेशन जाहिर नही किया जा सकता।

यह सही है कि स्माल स्केल सैक्टर लार्ज स्केल सैक्टर के मुकाबले मे इस मुल्क की इकोनामी और ऐमप्लायमेट की दृष्टि से सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण सैक्टर है। लार्ज स्केल सैक्टर हमारे मुल्क की दौलत को बढाने और इजाफा करने का एक कारण बन सकता है। लेकिन हमारे मुल्क की दूसरी सब से बडी प्रोबलम अनऐमप्लायमेट की है उस का हल करने का सबसे बढा जरिया स्माल स्केल सैक्टर है। कमपरीजन के लिये यह बात कही जा सकती है कि अगर हम किन्ही दो स्टेट्स को ले, एक जगह पर लार्ज स्केल इडस्ट्रीज काफी डेवलप हुई हो और दूसरी स्टेट जहा

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी]

पर लार्ज स्केल सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज कार्म्पेरेटिबली कम डेवलप हुई हो, स्माल स्केल सैक्टर इडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा डेवलप हुई हो तो मालूम किया जा सकता है आसानी से कि वह स्टेट जहां पर लार्ज स्केल इडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट ज्यादा हुआ है वह पिछडी हुई है बनिस्पत उस स्टेट के जहां पर स्मल स्केल सैक्टर इडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा डेवलप हुई है। वहा पर ऐमप्लायमेंट ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है, और ज्यादा खुशहाली आयी है।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हम लोग इस बात से कोई बहुत ज्यादा मुतमइन नही है और इस सैक्टर को ज्यादा तेजी से बढाना चाहते है। लेकिन हमारी लिमिटेशन्स है और जो तवज्जह इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यो ने स्माल स्केल सैक्टर की तरफ दिखायी है उस के भरोसे पर मैं फख्र के साथ कह सकता हू कि स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर के बढने को कोई नही रोक सकेगा, और यह तरक्की करेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी बैकवर्ड एरिया का डेवलप मेंट हमारी बहुत बडी प्रौबलम है। बैकवर्ड एरियाज और बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के बारे मे बहुत से मैम्बरान ने तशवीश का इजहार किया है कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज को डिक्लेयर करने मे कोई डिस्ट्रिमिनेशन किया गया है। लेकिन बैकवर्ड एरियाज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कसलटेशन से प्लानिंग कमीशन मुकर्रर करता है। उस के कुछ नौर्म्स है। मैं इन्कार नही करता हो सकता है कि कुछ डिजर्विंग जिले जो वाकई बैक्वर्ड हो, छूट गये हो। लेकिन बैकवर्ड जिलो को तय करना प्लानिंग कमीशन का काम है जो वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कसल्ट कर के करता है। अलबता यह हमारा काम है कि जब बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिक्लेयर हो जाय तो हमारी सारी तवज्जह उस के डेवलपमेंट की तरफ लग जानी चाहिये। मैं कोई लम्बे चौडे दावे नहीं करना चाहता, बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का डेवलपमेंट कोई बहुत आसान काम नहीं है। आखिर वजह तलाश करनी पडेगी, सब से पहले हम को उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और एरियाज के बैकवर्ड होने की पिछडे रह जाने की वजह क्या है, यह देखना होगा। जब मुल्क की इकोनोमी डिवेलेप कर रही है, इडस्ट्रीज बढ रही हैं तो कुछ एरियाज रह जाए, बैकवर्ड एरियाज डिवेलेप न कर पाए तो उसकी वजह हमें तलाश करनी पडेगी और उस वजह को तलाश किए बगैर उस तरफ हमे जितनी एटेंशन पे करनी चाहिये नही कर सकते हैं। इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है, दूसरे प्रापर एटरप्रेन्योरशिप का न होना है, तीसरे टेक्नीकल नो हऊ का न होना है और इसी तरह के दूसरे और भी बहुत से फैक्टर्ज हैं---

श्री मूल चन्द डांगा . नौकरशाही को पहले ठीक करो।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : इन चीजो को पहले कर ले उसके बाद उसको भी कर लेंगे। ये बुनियादी चीजें हैं। बहुत आसान नहीं है। इसी वास्ते हमारी सारी तवज्जह बैकवर्ड एरियाज के डिवेलेपमेंट की तरफ है और उसके लिए मुख्तलिफ किस्म के इंसेंटिव्ज हमने प्रापोज किए हैं ताकि एटरप्रेन्योर्ज वहां जाकर उन तमाम इंसेंटिव्ज की वजह से इडस्ट्रीज लगाए और वहा का इडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट हो।

इडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट का जहा तक ताल्लुक है, स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर एक नए मोड पर आ गया है। जो अब तक हमारा एप्रोच स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रिज के डिवेलेपमेंट का रहा है और अब नए पाच साला प्लान मे जा हैं, दोनो मे बहुत फर्क है। नए प्लान मे हम हकीकी जोर स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज के असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम के ऊपर लगाना चाहते है और यह बात कह देना चाहते हैं कि यह असिस्टेंस इंटैग्रेटिड असिस्टेंस हो। मिनिस्टर इचार्ज की हैसियत से मुझे मुख्तलिफ सूबों में जाने का मौका मिला है और मैंने पाया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के डिवेलेपमेंट के सिल-सिले में एक बहुत बडी बाधा यह भी है कि

इंटैग्रेटिड असिस्टेंस हम एंटरप्रेन्योर्ज को नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और डिफ्रेंट जो इंस्टीट्यूशज लगी हुई हैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोमोट करने के सिलसिले में इनके बीच कोआर्डिनेशन की कमी है। हमारा जोर अब इस बात पर है कि हम स्माल स्केल एंटरप्रेन्योर को इंटेग्रेटिड असिस्टेंस दें मैनेजमेंट कंसलटेंसी और ट्रेनिंग के सिलसिले में, क्रेडिट एवेलेबिलिटी के सिलसिले में, टैकनीकल सर्विस और फेसिलिटीज के सिलसिले में और डोमैस्टिक और एक्सपोर्ट मार्किट की पोसिबिलिटीज को मालूम करने के सिलसिले में। यह फिफ्थ प्लान का हमारा एक सीधा एप्रोच है। साथ साथ जो डिफ्रेंट इंस्टीट्यूशज और आर्गेनाइजेशज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में लगी हुई हैं उनके बीच हम कोआर्डिनेशन चाहते हैं ताकि सब मिल कर डिवेलेपमेंट के काम को आगे बढ़ाने में एक साथ आगे चल सकें।

एक और एप्राच पांचवें प्लान में हमारा इस सिलसिले में है। अब तक जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के डिवेलेपमेंट का तरीका रहा है वह यह रहा है कि हम ने कोई टैक्नो-इकौनामिक सर्वे पहले में किसी बैकवर्ड एरिया का नहीं करवाया, वहां पर लोकली अवेलेबल रा-मैटीरियल या इंडिजिनस रा-मैटीरियल जो है उसकी तरफ हमारी तवज्जह नहीं गई और स्केरस रा-मैटीरियल इस्तेमाल करने वाले यूनिट्स को रजिस्टर करके हमने समझा कि हम इस तरह से इन इंडस्ट्रीज को सैट-अप करके इनको बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। मेरी राय है कि स्माल इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर में जो लोकली रा-मैटिरीयल अवेलेबल है---

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में रा-मैटीरियल लोकली अवेलेबल है या नहीं इसकी जांच नहीं कराई गई। मैं इसको साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए एक पटेल स्टेडी टीम एप्वाईंट हुई थी और उसने बताया था कि कौन-कौन सा रा-मैटीरियल कहां-कहां है।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता कि नहीं हुआ है। मैं अर्ज यह करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारा जो मेन थ्रस्ट है जो जोर हम दे रहे हैं पांचवें प्लान में वह दे रहे हैं लोकली अवेलेबल रा-मैटीरियल के ऊपर, उसके एक्सप्लायटेशन के ऊपर इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट के लिए।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri Garhwal) Based on the locally available raw materials, I want to know, whether you would establish the industries here or you would export them outside

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : हमारी मजबूरी यह है कि हम एंटरप्रेन्योर्ज को किसी खास जगह डाल कर वहां उनका उगा नहीं सकते हैं। एंटरप्रेन्योर्ज हमको पैदा करने होंगे मुख्यतौर पर अपेक्षतया नहीं है तो पूरा हिन्दुस्तान ही मुक्त है और अगर बाहर के एंटरप्रेन्योर आ कर वहां के लोकल रा-मैटीरियल्ज का एक्सप्लायट करके इंडस्ट्री सैट अप करना चाहते हैं तो वे करेंगे। अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि हम उगाए एंटरप्रेन्योर्ज को तो यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है।

पांचवें प्लान में हम एन०एस०आई० सी की नई ब्रांचिज---खोलना चाहते हैं और स्पैशलाइज्ड सर्विस का प्रिजर्वेशन करना चाहते हैं और फारेस्ट बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए एसिलरी डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए दो हजार नए यूनिट्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स के लिए खोलना चाहते हैं। यह हमारा नए प्लान में एक मेन ट्रस्ट है।

एन० एस० आई० सी० के बारे में शिकायत हुई है। यह एक ऐसा कारपोरेशन है जो बड़ी वैल्युएबल खिदमत अंजाम दे रहा है। यह ठीक है कि उसके वर्किंग में दिक्कतें और परेशानियां महसूस की गई जिसकी वजह से एक कमेटी एप्वाइंट हुई और उस कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशज मिनिस्ट्री के जेरे गौर है और उनकी

[श्री जियाउर्रहमान अनसारी]

रौशनी मे हम कुछ उसका स्ट्रीम लाइनिग करना चाहते है, उसके वर्किंग का, उसके तरीको का और मेनली नैशनल स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज का जहा तक हायर परचेज का ताल्लुक है हम चाहते है कि रटेंटस के लिए रिफाइनेस इस्टीट्यूशन के तौर पर काम करे। इसको हम स्टेजिज मे करेगे। फर्स्टस्टेज मे एक लाख तक रिफाइनेंस इस्टीट्यूशन के तौर पर हम चाहते है कि एन० एस० आई० सी० वर्क करे। एक लाख से ऊपर हायर परचेज मशीनरो के लिए वह खुद करेगी। लेकिन सैकड स्टेज मै हम सारा काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जरिये से, या स्टेट्स के इस्टीट्यूशन्ज के जरिये से कराना चाहते है। हम वन मैन कमेटी क इस प्रोपोज़ल को कनसिडर कर रहे है कि एन० एस० आई० सी० रीफाइनेसिग इस्टीट्यूशन क तौर पर वर्क करे।

कुछ खादी एण्ड विल्लेज इडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की एक्टिविटीज का भी तज़किरा आया। इस कमीशन की एक्टिविटीज कोई महज समग्रती, औद्योगिक, एक्टिविटीज नही है, बल्कि उस के साथ हमारा सोशल अपलिफ्ट का प्रोग्राम और एक फिलासफी जुडी हुई है कि किस तरह ग्राम लोग घर मे थोडा बहुत काम कर के मुल्क की जरूरतो को पूरा कर सकते है, गावो की लोकल जरूरतो को पूरा कर सकते है। इस सिलसिले में खादी एण्ड ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने काफी काम किया है। यह सही है कि जब खादी एण्ड ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन उस काम को मुख्तलिफ इस्टीट्यूशन के जरिये से करेगा—वह एक बडा डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सैक्टर है—, तो उस मे कुछ इनहेरेंट डिफेक्ट्स होगे, उसमे मै इन्कार नही करता हू। इस बात की मुसलसल कोशिश की जा रही है कि किस तरह से उन डिफेक्ट्स को दूर किया जाये।

जहा तक उस में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने और माडर्नाइजेशन लाने का सवाल है, हम खादी के सिलसिले मे ट्रेडीशनल चर्खे से अम्बर चर्खे तक और अम्बर चर्खे से न्यू माडल चर्खे पर आए है, जिससे खादी का प्रोडक्शन भी बडेगा और उस मे जो लेबर लगे हुए है, उन की वेजिज मे भी इज़ाफा होगा। लोक वस्त्र का एक नया प्रोग्राम भी हमारे जेरे गौर है। खादी एण्ड ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने प्रोग्राम बनाया हे कि मामूली इन्सान जो कपडा इस्तेमाल करता है, उस को किस तरह खादी के जरिये से बनाया जा सके, ताकि वह सस्ता बने और लोग उस को ले सके। उसमे स्पिनिग सेक्टर मे कुछ हद तक पावर इस्तेमाल कर के सस्ता और अच्छा कपडा बनाने का एक प्रोग्राम अडर कनसिडरेशन है।

कायर इडस्ट्री के सिलसिले मे कुछ मेम्बरो ने बहुत ही तशवीश का इजहार किया है मैकेनाइजेशन के बारे मे। इस लिये मै अपना यह फरीजा समझता हू कि कायर इडस्ट्री को मैकेनाइज करने के सिलसिले मे गवर्नमेंट के रुख को सफाई के साथ अर्ज कर दू। गवर्नमेंट कायर इडस्ट्री को इस अदाज से और उस हद तक मैकेनाइज करने के हरगिज-हरगिज हक मे नही है कि उससे अनएम्पलायमेंट की प्रोबलम पैदा हो जाय। गवर्नमेंट का कतई तौर पर यह रुख है कि वह इस हक मे नही कि अनएम्पलायमेंट की प्रोबलम क्रिकेट हो। केरल मे 283 लोकली फैब्रिकेटिड मशीन्ज, जिन के लिये लाइसेंस की जरूरत नही थी, रेटिंग सैक्टर मे चलने लगी थी और उससे काफी अनएम्पलायमेन्ट पैदा हुआ था। गवर्नमेंट आफ केरल ने सही वक्त पर कदम उठा कर उन 283 मशीन्ज को, जिन्होने काफी लोगो को आउट आफ एम्पलायमेंट कर दिया था, डी० आई० आर० के तहत बैन कर दिया।

हम इस तरह के मैकेनाइजेशन के हक मे नही है, जो अनएम्पलायमेंट लाने वाला है, जो लोगो की रोजी छीन ले और उन को नंगा और भूखा कर दे। लेकिन अगर ऐसा माडर्नाइजेशन हो, या इस हद तक माडर्नाइजेशन हो, जिस से हमारी एम्पलायमेंट पर

कम असर पड़े, लेकिन हम एक्सपोर्ट की अच्छी मार्केट हासिल कर सकें, तो हम हमेशा उस के हक में रहे हैं। इसलिये इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट की काशस मैकेनाइजेशन की पालिसी है।

1961 में गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया था कि मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में कायर इंडस्ट्री की एक तिहाई प्राडक्ट्स को मैकेनाइज किया जाये। तभी से तीन मैकेनाइज्ड युनिट्स मैनुफक्चरिंग सेक्टर में लगे थे,—एक पब्लिक सैक्टर में कायर बोर्ड के अदर और दो प्राईवेट सेक्टर में। इस के अलावा मैनुफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर में या स्पिनिंग सैक्टर में कोई फरदर मैकेनाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है।

एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने सिरीकल्चर के बारे में कहा है। मैं इस तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस तरह से सिल्क बोर्ड ने, और मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर हमारे जो सिरीकल्चर रिसर्च स्टेशन हैं, उन्होंने किस तरह सिरीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री को डेवेलप किया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से आल-इंडिया सिल्क बोर्ड को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं और उस में काम करने वाले रिसर्च आफिसर्ज और डायरेक्टर्ज को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि हमने किस तरह से—मैंने खुद अपनी आंखों से कर्नाटक स्टेट में देखा है—मल्टी-वोल्टीन से वाई-वोल्टीन की तरफ स्विच ओवर किया है, और किस तरह से वहां किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिल्क पैदा करने की तरफ बढ़ रहा है।

सिल्क इंडस्ट्रीज के सिलसिले में एक और महत्व पूर्ण कदम जेरे-गौर है। अभी तक हमारा ज्यादा जोर सिर्फ मलबरी सीड पर रहा है। एक नया प्रोग्राम हमारे अडर कनसिडरेशन है कि सब-हिमालयन रिजन में, आसाम से ले कर काश्मीर तक, जो ओक पैदा होता है, उस से किस तरह ओक टसर डेवेलेप किया जाय और अगर उस के लिये जरूरी समझा जाय, तो, एक ओक टसर डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन को वजूद में लाया जाय। दुनिया में हिंदुस्तान के सिल्क की मांग को देखते हुए हम किस तरह इस इंडस्ट्री को डेवेलप कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकते हैं, उस पर भी ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिये।

वक्त की कमी का एहसास करते हुए, जो बहुत सी बातें मैं विस्तार के साथ कहना चाहता था, मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं नहीं कह सका। मैं माफी चाहता हूं उन आनरेबल मेम्बरान से, जिन की कोई बात वक्त की कमी की वजह से छूट गई हो। उन्होंने इस सैक्टर पर जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट का निस्बतन एक बीकर सैक्टर है, जो तवज्जुह की है, उस के लिये मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। मैं हर वक्त उन से गाइडेंस लेना चाहता हूं और उन की एसिस्टेंस के लिये और उन के खयालात को हासिल करने के लिये उन की तरफ देखना चाहता हूं।

ادیوگک وکاس مترالیہ مں

اب مںسری (سری صیاالرحماں انصاری) :

اپادھیکھش جی، اس بحث مں حصہ لینے مں مں صرف سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر، کھادی اینڈ ویلیج انڈسٹریز، سریکلچر اور کوائر پر اپنی بحث کو محدود رکھوںگا۔ قبل اس کے کہ مں اس بحث کے سلسلے مں کچھ کہوں، مں ان آنریبل ممبرز کا جنھوں نے خصوصت کے ساتھ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے سلسلے مں کوائر انڈسٹری اور سریکلچر انڈسٹری کے سلسلے مں، کھادی گرام ادیوگ کے بارے مں اپنے سجھاؤ دئے ہیں اور اپنی دلچسپی کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مں

[شری ضیا الرحمان انصاری]
انکا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں ۔

انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ کے معاملے کو ہمیں تین زاویوں سے دیکھنا چاہئیے ۔ تین اینگلز سے میں اس پر کچھ تھوڑی بہت روشنی ڈالنا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ کوشش بھی کرونگا کہ اس سلسلے میں ہمارے آنریبل ممبرز نے جو کچھ باتیں کہی ہیں ان باتوں کا کچھ جواب بھی ہو جائے ۔ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں ایک اینگل یہ ہے کہ ہماری دقتیں کیا ہیں ۔ وہ دقتیں جو سمال سکیل انٹرپرینیورز کو پیش آتی ہیں اور ساتھ ہی سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے پروموٹرس کے کام میں لگے ہوئے لوگوں کی جو دقتیں ہیں وہ دقتیں کیا ہیں ۔ اس کا دوسرا اینگل یہ ہے کہ ان ساری دقتوں اور پریشانیوں کے باوجود جو ہمارے سامنے ہیں ۔ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز سیکٹر میں ہماری کیا پرفورمینس رہی ہے ۔ ہمارے کیا رزلٹ رہے ہیں اور کیا ہمارے اچیومینٹ رہے ہیں ۔ اس کا تیسرا اینگل یہ ہے کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سیکٹر ڈویلپ کرنے کے سلسلے میں، کھادی گرام ادیوگ کے ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں آگے کے ہمارے پروگرامز کیا ہیں اور کس حد تک ہم اس کو آگے بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں ۔

جیسا میں نے پہلے عرض کیا اور جیسا ہمارے آنریبل ممبرز نے بھی کہا ، ہماری بہت سی کٹھنائیاں اور دقتیں ہیں اور ابھی حال ہی میں ہمارے کچھ فائنینسل اور اکانومک کانسٹرینٹس آگئے ہیں جنکی وجہ سے ان دقتوں اور پریشانیوں میں اضافہ ہوا ہے ۔ خاص طور سے کچھ آنریبل ممبرز نے را میٹیریل کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے کہ راسٹیریل کی دقت ایسی بنیادی دقت ہے جس کے بغیر انڈسٹریز کا چلنا ممکن نہیں ہے ۔ را مٹیریل کے سلسلے میں یہ سمجھ نہیں ہے کہ دقت ہے ، پریشانی ہے اور اس پریشانی کو حل کرنے کے لئے بہت بڑی حد تک ، کچھ اسورڈ را میٹریل کے سلسلے میں پالیسی کو لبرلائز کیا گیا ہے ۔ اور اسینشیل را مٹریل کے سلسلے میں بھی جو سکسیرس را مٹریل ہے ان میں بھی پہلے کے مقابلے میں سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سیکٹر کو بجائے—ان آنکڑوں میں جانا نہیں چاہتا — واقعہ ہے کہ اس کو پہلے کے مقابلے میں زیادہ ایلوکیشن مل رہا ہے لیکن اس سے اس پریشانی اور مصیبتوں کا حل نکلنے والا نہیں ہے ۔

ایک بات یہاں پر کہی گئی ہے، ایک سوال کے جواب میں بھی یہ بات یہاں پر آ چکی ہے کہ را میٹریل کے سلسلے میں سمال سکیل سیکٹر اور لارج سکیل سیکٹر کے بیچ میں کچھ

رپورٹ کی لائٹ میں بھی اس بات کو بہت ٹاپ پرایوریٹی دی گئی ہے کہ ہمارے سامنے صحیح تصویر پوری طور پر ہونی چاہئے اور اسی لئے سینسیس کے کام کو شروع کر دیا گیا ہے۔ امید ہے کہ اس سال کے آخیر تک ہمارے پاس ایک مکمل تصویر سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سیکٹر کی آ جائیگی کہ کتنی انڈسٹریز ہیں۔ کتنا ان کے لئے را میٹیریل چاہئے۔ کن کن سٹیٹس میں چاہئے۔ کہاں کہاں وہ لوکیٹڈ ہیں۔ ہم امید کرتے ہیں اس ڈاٹا کے کولیکٹ ہونے کے بعد ہماری وہ دقتیں بہت بڑی حد تک دور ہو جائینگی۔ اور پھر ہم بالچندر کمیٹی کی اس رپورٹ کو جس کا حوالہ اکثر یہاں دیا جاتا ہے۔ ہم اصولی طور پر اس کو مان چکے ہیں لیکن اس کے امپلی منیٹیشن میں ڈاٹا نہ ہونے کے بغیر سنیسیس کے ممکن نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے لئے دقتیں ہیں اور ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ سینسیس کا کام پورا ہونے کے بعد شاید اس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کو پوری طور پر امپلی‌مینٹ کرنے کے قابل ہو جائینگے اس حد تک جو اس کی سفارشیں ہیں ان کو بڑی حد تک پورا کرنے کی حالت میں ہو جائینگے۔

اپادھیکش مہودئے۔ را میٹیریل کے علاوہ اور جو دوسری دقتیں ہیں ان میں بہت سی ایسی ہیں جن پر قابو ڈسکریمینیشن ہے۔ ہم نے تو کھلے دل اور صفائی کے ساتھ پہلے بھی کہا ہے کہ لارج سکیل سیکٹر اور سمال سکیل سیکٹر میں را میٹیریل کے دینے کے سلسلے میں سمال سکیل سیکٹر کو جن کی بنیادوں پر ہم دیتے ہیں وہ مختلف ہیں۔ لارج سکیل سے اور اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے پاس سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل یونٹس کی کوئی ایک صحیح تصویر نہیں ہے۔ ہم کو یہ نہیں معلوم ہے کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل یونٹس کو کتنا را میٹریل چاہئے، کون سا را میٹریل کس مانرا میں چاہئے۔ اس لئے بھٹ کمیٹی نے جہاں بہت سے ویلیو ایبل سجیشن دئے ہیں سمال سکیل سیکٹر کو پروموٹ کرنے کے سلسلے میں وہاں پر ایک سفارش یہ بھی کی ہے کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل یونٹس کا بڑے پیمانے پر ملک میں سینسیس ہونا چاہئے۔ ہمارے ایک آنریبل ممبر نے کٹ موشن موو کرتے ہوئے ایسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی کی پنیتسویں رپورٹ کی طرف توجہ دلائی تھی جس میں اس طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے کہ سب سے بڑی ڈرابیک جو ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ کوئی سنیسیس نہیں ہے، کوئی ڈاٹا نہیں ہے جسکی وجہ سے سمال سیکٹر انڈسٹریل سیکٹر بہت زیادہ ہینڈیکیڈ ہے۔ اس لئے ایسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کی لائٹ میں بھٹ کمیٹی کی

کر ۶,۲۴۹ لاکھ روپئے تک پہنچ گیا - ایکسپورٹ ۱۹۷۰ میں ۹۳۰۷ کروڑ روپئے تھا وہ بڑھ کر ۱۳۲۰۵۳ کروڑ سمال سکیل سیکٹر پروڈکشن کا ہو گیا - اینسی لیریز کے ڈویلپمینٹ کے آنکڑوں کا ذرا ملا خطہ فرمایا جائے - لارج سکیل سیکٹر کی آینی لیریز کی تعداد ۱۹۶۹-۷۰ میں ۲,۰۰۸ تھی جو ۱۹۷۱-۷۲ میں بڑھ کر ۷,۶۰۶ ہو گئی - ان فگرس کو پیش کرکے میرا یہ منشا نہیں ہے کہ ان پر بہت فخر کیا جا سکتا ہے - ہر گز نہیں - میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ بہت بڑی حد تک سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کو ڈویلپ کیا جانا چاہئے تھا جو کہ نہیں ہو سکا - لیکن اگر یہ فگرس کچھ تھوڑا بہت اشارہ کرتی ہیں تو یہ کہ ہم سٹیگنٹ نہیں رہے ہیں اور جیسا کہ مانئیہ ممبروں نے کہا کہ سمال سکیل سیکٹر میں ہم سٹیگنٹ رہے ہیں تو ان فگرس سے سٹیگنیشن ظاہر نہیں کیا جا سکتا -

یہ صحیح ہے کہ سمال سکیل سیکٹر لارج سکیل سیکٹر کے مقابلے میں اس ملک کی اکانامی اور ایمپلائیمینٹ کی درشٹی سے سب سے زیادہ مہتوپورن سیکٹر ہے - لارج سکیل سیکٹر ہمارے ملک کی دولت کو بڑھانے اور اضافہ کرنے کا ایک کارن بن کر سکتا ہے - لیکن ہمارے ملک کی دوسری سب سے بڑی پرابلم ان ایمپلائیمینٹ کی ہے اس

[شری ضیا الرحمان انصاری]

پانے کی کوشش جا رہی ہے - لیکن میں سویکار کرتا ہوں کہ وہ دقتیں ہیں پاور کی انفراسٹرکچر کا نہ ہونا، اور مختلف قسم کی دقتیں ہیں جن پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - لیکن جیسے پاور کی شارٹیج ہے، جو ہمارے ملک میں ہی نہیں بلکہ پوری دنیا میں ہے، اس کی لائٹ میں ہم فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہم پھر بھی اپنی جگہ پر مظبوطی کے ساتھ قدم جمائے کھڑے ہیں - یہ کیا تعریف کی بات نہیں ہے - اس لئے میں اس سلسلے میں زیادہ نہیں کہنا چاہتا -

جو ہماری ہرفار رمینس اور اچیومینٹس رہے ہیں چوتھی پلان میں ان کے مطابق کچھ دو چار باتیں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ہماری یونٹس جو رجسٹرڈ تھیں ۱۹۶۸ میں ان کی تعداد نہی ۱۰۷۱ لاکھ، لیکن ۱۹۷۳ میں ان کی تعداد بڑھ کر ۴۰۰۵ لاکھ ہو گئی - ایمپلائیمینٹ کی نگاہ سے ۱۹۶۸ میں ۲۹۰۶ لاکھ لوگ کام کرتے تھے جن کی تعداد بڑھ کر ۱۹۷۳ میں ۴۵ لاکھ ہو گئی - انویسٹیٹ کی درشٹی سے ۶۲۰ کروڑ کے فکسڈ ایسٹس تھے جو بڑھ کر ۱۹۷۳ میں ۸۱۴ کروڑ ہو گئے - پروڈکشن سمال سکیل میں کس حد تک بڑھا ہے اسکو بھی ذرا دیکھا جائے - ۱۹۶۸ میں ۳,۲۰۷ لاکھ روپئے کا پروڈکشن تھا جو ۱۹۷۳ میں بڑھ

ہے ۔ بیکورڈ ایریاز اور بیکورڈ ڈسٹرکٹس کے بارے میں بہت سے ممبران نے تشویش کا اظہار کیا ہے کہ بیکورڈ ایریاز کو ڈکلیر کرنے میں کوئی ڈسکریمینیشن کیا گیا ہے ۔ لیکن بیکورڈ ایریاز اور دسٹرکٹس کو سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے کنسلٹیشن سے پلاننگ کمیشن مقرر کرتا ہے ۔ اس کے کچھ ممبرز ہیں ۔ میں انکار نہیں کرتا ، ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ ڈزرونگ ضلع جو بیکورڈ ہوں چھوٹ گئے ہوں ۔ لیکن بیکورڈ ضلعوں کو طے کرنا پلاننگ کمیشن کا کام ہے جو وہ سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے کنسلٹ کرکے کرتا ہے ۔ البتہ یہ ہمارا کام ہے کہ جب بیکورڈ ڈسٹرکٹ ڈکلیر ہو جائے تو ہماری ساری توجہ اس کے ڈویلپمینٹ کی طرف لگ جانی چاہئے ۔ میں کوئی لمبے چوڑے دعوے نہیں کرنا چاہتا ، بیکورڈ ڈسٹرکٹس کا ڈویلپمنٹ کوئی بہت آسان کام نہیں ہے ۔ آخر وجہ تلاش کرنی پڑے گی ، سب سے پہلے ہم کو ان ڈسٹرکٹس اور ایریاز کے بیکورڈ ہونے کی ، پچھڑے رہ جانے کی وجہ کیا ہے ، یہ دیکھنا ہوگا ۔

اب ملک کی اکانامی ڈویلپ کر رہی ہے ، انڈسٹریز بڑھ رہی ہیں ، تو کچھ اعتراض رہ جائیں ، بیکورڈ ایریاز ڈویلپ نہ کر پائیں تو اس کی وجہ ہمیں تلاش کرنی پڑے گی اور اس وجہ کو تلاش کئے بغیر اس طرف ہمیں کو حل کرنے کا سب سے بڑا ذریعہ سمال سکیل سیکٹر ہے ۔ کمپیریزن کے لئے یہ بات کہی جا سکتی ہے کہ اگر ہم کہنیں دو سٹیٹس کو لیں ، ایک جگہ پر لارج سکیل انڈسٹریز کافی ڈویلپ ہوئی ہوں اور دوسری سٹیٹ جہاں پر لارج سکیل سیکٹر انڈسٹریز کمپیریٹوی کم ڈویلپ ہوئی ہوں ۔ سمال سکیل سیکٹر انڈسٹریز زیادہ ڈویلپ ہوئی ہوں ، تو معلوم کیا جا سکتا ہے آسانی سے کہ وہ سٹیٹ جہاں پر لارج سکیل انڈسٹریز کا ڈویلپمینٹ زیادہ ہوا ہے وہ پچھڑی ہوئی ہے نسبتاً اس سٹیٹ کے جہاں پر سمال سکیل سیکٹر انڈسٹریز زیادہ ڈویلپ ہوئی ہیں ۔ وہاں پر ایمپلائیمینٹ زیادہ پیدا ہوا ہے اور زیادہ خوشحالی آئی ہے ۔

اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم لوگ اس بات سے کوئی بہت زیادہ مطمعین نہیں ہیں طور اس سکٹر کو زیادہ تیزی سے بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں ۔ لیکن ہماری لیمیٹیشنز ہیں اور جو توجہ اس سدن کے مانئیہ سدسیوں نے سمال سکیل سیکٹر کو طرف دکھائی ہے اس کے بھروسے پر میں فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سکٹر کے بڑھانے کو کوئی نہیں روک سکے گا اور یہ ترقی کرے گا ۔

اپادھیکش جی ، بیکورڈ ایریا کا ڈویلپمینٹ ہماری بہت بڑی پرابلم

منسٹر انچارج کی حیثیت سے مجھے مختلف صوبوں میں جانے کا موقع ملا ہے اور میں نے پایا ہے کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں ایک بہت بڑی بادھا یہ بھی ہے کہ انٹگریٹڈ اسسٹنس ہم انٹر پریسورز کو نہیں دے پا رہے ہیں اور مختلف جو اسٹی ٹیوشنز جو لگی ہوئی ہیں سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کو پروموٹ کرنے کے سلسلے میں ان کے بیچ کوآرڈینیشن کی کمی ہے ۔ ہمارا زور اب اس بات پر ہے کہ ہم سمال سکیل انٹرپرینیور کو انٹگریٹڈ امداد دیں مینجمنٹ کنسلٹنسی اور ٹریننگ کے سلسلے میں ٹریڈ اوبلسٹی کے سلسلے میں ، ٹیکنیکل سروسز اور مینیجر کے سلسلے میں اور ڈومسٹک اور ایکسپورٹ مارکیٹ کے امکانات کو معلوم کرنے کے سلسلے میں یہ پانچویں پلان کا ہمارا ایک سدھا اپروچ ہے ۔ ساتھ ساتھ جو ڈفرنٹ اسٹی ٹیوشنز سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سکٹر میں لگی ہوئی ہیں ان کے بیچ ہم کوآرڈینیشن چاہتے ہیں تا کہ سب مل کر ڈویلپمینٹ کے کام کو آگے بڑھانے میں ایک ساتھ آگے چل سکیں ۔

ایک اور ایپروچ پانچویں پلان میں ہمارا اس سلسلے میں ہے ۔ اب تک جو سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمنٹ کا طریقہ رہا ہے وہ یہ رہا ہے کہ ہم کوئی ٹیکنو اکانامک سروے

[سری صبا الرحمان انصاری]

حتمی اٹسس ہے کرنی چاہئے نہیں کر سکتے ہیں ۔ انفرسٹرکچر کی کمی ہے ، دوسرا پراپر انٹرپرینور شپ کا ہونا ہے ، تیسرے ٹیکنیکل نوہاؤ کا نہ ہونا ہے اور اسی طرح کے دوسرے اور بھی بہت سے فیکٹرز ہیں .....

سری مول چند ڈاگا ۔ جو کر ساتھی کو پہلے تھینک کرو ۔

سری صبا الرحمان انصاری ۔ ان چیزوں کو پہلے کرلیں اس کے بعد اس کو بھی کر لیں گے ۔ یہ ساری چیزیں ہیں ۔ بہت آسان نہیں ہیں ۔ اسی واسطے ہماری ساری توجہ سکنڈری انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمنٹ کی طرف ہے اور اس کے لئے مختلف قسم کے انسٹیٹوشنز ہم نے ترقی پور کئے ہیں تا کہ انٹر پرینیورز وہاں جا کر ان تمام انسٹیٹوشنز کی وجہ سے انڈسٹریز لگائیں اور وہاں کا انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمینٹ ہو ۔

انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے ۔ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سکٹر ایک نئے موڑ پر آ گیا ہے ۔ جو اب ہمارا اپروچ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے ڈویلپمینٹ کا رہا ہے اور اب نئے پانچ سالہ پلان میں جو ہے ، دونوں میں بہت فرق ہے ۔ نئے پلان میں ہم حقیقی زور سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کے انسٹیٹوشنز پروگرام کے اوپر لگانا چاہتے ہیں اور یہ اب کہہ دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ انسٹیٹوشنز انٹگریٹڈ انسٹیٹوشنز ہو ۔

سری صیاالرحمان انصاری - ہماری مجبوری یہ ہے کہ ہم ایٹرپروٹیورر کو کسی خاص جگہ ڈالکر ان کو آگا نہیں سکتے ہیں - ایٹرپرویورر ہم کو پیدا کرنے ہونگے مقامی طور پر اور اگر مقامی طور پر اوبلسل نہیں ہیں تو پورا ہندوستان ایک ملک ہے اور اگر باہر کے ایٹرپروٹیورر آکر وہاں کے لوکل را مٹیریل کو ایکسپلائٹ کرکے انڈسٹری سٹ اپ کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ کرسکتے - اگر اب یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم اپنے ایٹرپروٹیورر کو تو یہ ہمارے بس کی بات نہیں ہے -

دوسرے پلان میں ہم اس اس آئی سی کی بڑی برانچز کھولنا چاہتے ہیں اور سیلاریڈ سروسز کا پرپرووژن کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور فارسٹ بیسڈ انڈسٹریز کے لئے انسیلری ڈویلپمنٹ کے لئے دو ہزار نئے پوسٹس ایکٹراسکل کے لئے کھولنا چاہتے ہیں - یہ ہمارا نئے پلان میں ایک پروپوزل ہے -

اس اس آئی سی کے بارے میں شکایت ہوئی ہے - یہ ایک ایسا کارپوریشن ہے جو بڑی ویلیوایبل خدمت انجام دے رہا ہے - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ اس کے ورکنگ میں دقت اور پریشانیاں محسوس کی گئی جس کی وجہ سے ایک کمیٹی اپائنٹ ہوئی اور اس کمیٹی کی رکومنڈیشنز منسٹری کے زیر غور ہیں اور ان کی روشنی میں ہم کچھ اس کا سٹریم لائن کرنا چاہتے ہیں - اس کے پہلے سے کسی سیکورڈ ایریا کا نہیں کروایا - وہاں پر لوکلی اویلبل را مٹیریل یا انڈیجینس را میٹریل جو ہے اس کی طرف ہماری توجہ نہیں گئی اور سکیرس را مٹیریل استعمال کرنے والے پوائنٹس کو رجسٹر کرکے ہم نے سمجھا کہ ہم اس طرح سے ان انڈسٹریز کو سٹ اپ کرکے ان کو بڑھاوا دے سکتے ہیں - میری رائے ہے کہ سمال سکیل انڈسٹریل سیکٹر میں جو لوکلی اویلبل را مٹیریل ہے -

سری راجندو سنگھ (جودھپور) : میرا ایک پوائنٹ کا کرنا ہے - میری معلومات کے مطابق سیکورڈ ایریاز میں را مٹیریل لوکلی اویلبل ہے یا نہیں اس کی جانچ نہیں کرائی گئی - میں اسکو صاف کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - کہ سیکورڈ ایریاز کے لئے ایک پٹیل سٹڈی ٹیم اپائنٹ ہوئی تھی اور اس نے بتایا تھا کہ کون کون سا را مٹیریل کہاں کہاں ہے -

سری صیاالرحمان انصاری - یہ میں نہیں کہنا چاہتا کہ نہیں ہوا ہے - میں عرض یہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج ہمارا جو میں پوائنٹ ہے جو ہم دے رہے ہیں پانچویں پلان میں وہ دے رہے ہیں لوکلی اویلبل را میٹیریل کے اوپر ، اس کے ایکسپلائٹیشن کے اوپر انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمینٹ کے لئے -

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Based on the locally available raw materials, I want to know, whether you would establish the industries here or you would export them outside

بے کافی کام کیا ہے ۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ جب کھادی اینڈ گرام ادیوگ کمشن اس کام کو مختلف انسٹی‌ٹیوشنز کے ذریعے سے کرے گا ۔ وہ ایک بڑا ڈی سینٹریلائزڈ سیکٹر ہے ۔، تو اس میں کچھ انہریںٹ ڈفکٹس ہونگے ، اس سے میں انکار نہیں کرتا ہوں ۔ اس بات کی مسلسل کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ کس طرح سے ان ڈفیکٹس کو دور کیا جائے ۔

جہاں تک اس میں پراڈکشن بڑھانے اور موڈرنائیریشن لانے کا سوال ہے ہم کھادی کے سلسلے میں ٹریڈیشنل حرچ سے امبر حرخ تک اور امبر خرچ سے نیو ماڈل خرچ پر آئے ہیں ۔ جس سے کھادی کا پراڈکشن بھی بڑھے گا اور اس میں جو لسر لگے ہوئے ہیں ان کی ویجر میں بھی اضافہ ہوگا ۔ لوک وستر کا ایک نیا پروگرام بھی ہمارے زیر غور ہے ۔ کھادی اینڈ گرام ادیوگ کمیشن نے پروگرام بنایا ہے کو معمولی انسان جو کپڑا استعمال کرتا ہے اس کو کس طرح سے کھادی کے ذریعے سے بنایا جا سکے ، تاکہ وہ سستا بنے اور لوگ اس کو لے سکیں ۔ اس میں سپننگ سیکٹر میں کچھ حد تک پاور استعمال کرکے سستہ اور اچھا کپڑا بنانے کا ایک پروگرام انڈر کنسیڈریشن ہے ۔

کوئر انڈسٹری کے سلسلے میں کچھ ممبروں نے بہت ہی تشویش کا اظہار کیا ہے میکینائزیشن کے بارے

[شری ضیا الرحمان انصاری]

ورکنگ کا، اس کے طریقوں کا اور مینلی نیشنل سمال سکیل انڈسٹریز کا جہاں تک ہائر ٹرجز کا تعلق ہے ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سٹیس کے لئے ریفائنس انسٹی‌ٹیوشن کے طور پر کام کرے ۔ اس کو ہم سٹیجز میں کرینگے ۔ فرسٹ سٹیج میں ایک لاکھ تک ریفائنس انسٹی‌ٹیوس کے طور پر ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ایس ایس آئی سی ورک کرے ۔ ایک لاکھ سے اوپر ہائر ہرچیز منسری کے لئے وہ خود کریگی ۔ لیکن سیکنڈ سٹیج میں ہم سارا کام سٹیٹ گورنمینٹس کے ذریعے سے، یا سٹیٹس کے انسٹی‌ٹیوسز کے ذریعے سے کرانا چاہتے ہیں ۔ ہم وی من کمیٹی کے اس پرابورل کو کنسڈر کر رہے ہیں کہ ایس ایس آئی ریفائنس انسٹی‌ٹیوشن کے طور پر کام کرے ۔

کچھ کھادی اینڈ ویلج انڈسٹریز کمیشن کی ایکٹیویٹیز کا بھی تذکرہ آیا ۔ اس کمیشن کی ایکٹیویٹیز کوئی محض صنعتی ، ادیوگک ، ایکٹیویٹیز نہیں ہیں ، بلکہ اس کے ساتھ ہمارا سوشل اپ لفٹ کا پروگرام اور ایک فلاسفی جڑی ہوئی ہے کہ کس طرح عام لوگ گھر میں تھوڑا بہت کام کرکے ملک کی ضرورتوں کو پورا کر سکتے ہیں ، گاؤں کی لوکل ضرورتوں کو پورا کر سکتے ہیں ۔ اس سلسلے میں کھادی اینڈ گرام ادیوگ کمیشن

اس لئے اس سلسلے میں گورنمنٹ کی کوشش مکیانزیشن کی پالیسی ہے۔

۱۹۶۱ میں گورنمنٹ نے یہ طے کیا تھا کہ مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر میں کوٹرانڈسٹری کی ایک تہائی پراڈکشن کو میکیانائز کیا جائے۔ تبھی سے تین میکسائیزڈ یونٹس مینو فیکچرنگ سیکٹر میں لئے تھے۔ ایک پبلک سیکٹر میں کوٹر بورڈ کے تحت اور دو پرائیوٹ سیکٹر میں۔ اس کے علاوہ مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر میں یا سپنگ سیکٹر میں کوئی مزید میکیانائیزیشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔

ایک آنریبل ممبر نے سریکلچر کے بارے میں کہا ہے۔ میں اس تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کس طرح سے سلک بورڈ نے اور مختلف جگہوں پر ہمارے جو سریکلچر ریسرچ سٹیشنس ہیں انہوں نے کس طرح سریکلچر انڈسٹری کو ڈویلپ کیا ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے آل انڈیا سلک بورڈ کو مبارک باد دینا چاہتا ہوں اور اس میں کام کرنے والے ریسرچ آفیسرز اور ڈائریکٹرز کو بھی مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے کس طرح سے— میں نے خود اپنی آنکھوں سے ٹرپاٹک سٹیٹ میں دیکھا ہے—ملٹی وولٹین سے بائی وولٹس کی طرف منتقل کیا ہے اور کس طرح سے وہاں کسان زیادہ سے زیادہ سلک پیدا کرنے کی طرف بڑھ رہا ہے۔

میں۔ اس لئے میں اپنا یہ وچار سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوٹر انڈسٹری کو مکسائیز کرنے کے سلسلے میں گورنمنٹ کے رخ کو صفائی کے ساتھ عرض کر دوں۔ گورنمنٹ کوٹر انڈسٹری کو اس ادار سے اور اس حد تک مکسائیز کرنے کے ہرگز ہرگز حق میں نہیں ہے کہ اس سے ان ایمپلائمینٹ کی پرابلم پیدا ہو جائے۔ گورنمنٹ کا قطعی طور پر یہ رخ ہے کہ وہ اس حق میں نہیں ہے کہ ان ایمپلائمنٹ کی پرابلم پیدا ہو۔ کرل میں ۲۸۳ لو ٹلی مینیجڈ مینوفیکچررز، جن کے لئے لائسینس کی ضرورت نہیں تھی، ریٹنگ سیکٹر میں چلے گئی تھیں اور اس سے کافی ان ایمپلائمنٹ پیدا ہوا تھا۔ گورنمنٹ آف کرل نے صحیح وقت پر قدم اٹھا کر ان ۲۸۳ مینوفیکچررز، جنہوں نے کافی لوگوں کو آوٹ آف ایمپلائمنٹ کر دیا تھا۔ ڈی آئی آر کے تحت بند کر دیا۔

ہم اس طرح کے مکسائیزیشن کے حق میں نہیں ہیں، جو ان ایمپلائمنٹ لانے والا ہے، جو لوگوں کی روزی چھین لے اور ان کو ننگا اور بھوکا کر دے۔ لیکن اگر ایسا موڈرنائزیشن ہو، یا اس حد تک موڈرنائزیشن ہو جس سے ہماری ایمپلائمنٹ پر کم اثر پڑے، لیکن ہم ایکسپورٹ کی اچھی مارکیٹ حاصل کر سکیں تو ہم ہمیشہ اس کے حق میں رہیں۔

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I would like very much to understand the functions of the Industrial Development Ministry. The Report describes these, but one thing it does not make clear is what precisely is the role it plays in respect of basic utilisation, and facilities on which industrial development depends but which are not necessarily within its own control. What role, for instance, does it play in respect of shortages of steel, coal and power ? What would the Ministry do to assist industries which cannot function without an adequate supply of power, steel, coal and a host of other raw materials ? Does the Ministry of ID play the role of spokesman for all these industries which ought to be within its responsibility as against the other Ministries in the Government ?

Today, for instance, I have received a telegram from Ahmedabad pointing to the large number of industries which will virtually come to a halt because of the failure to receive adequate coal or to the Ministry of Railways, one supply. I would presume it is the Ministry of ID which would take up this matter even before this difficulty actually arose When we put a question to the Ministry responsible for coal or to the Ministry of Railways, one puts the blame on the other. But what we would very much like to know is whether the Minister of Industrial Development takes up the cudgels on behalf of these industries well in advance almost as if the industries themselves were putting forward their case and press upon those Ministries, upon Government, for an adequate and satisfactory planning for this purpose. May be—it is possible—he is doing it, but I see no mention of the fact that he is to regard this as one of his most important responsibilities

Take another point, for instance. There is the question of the increase in the price of naphtha in regard to which an announcement was made day before yesterday. Only a few few weeks earlier...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Decrease.

[شری ضیا الرحمان انصاری]

سلک انڈسٹری کے سلسلے میں ایک اور مہتو پورن قدم زیر غور ہے۔ ابھی تک ہمارا زیادہ زور صرف ملیری سپلائی پر رہا ہے۔ ایک نیا پروگرام ہمارے انڈر کنسڈریشن ہے کہ سبھالپن ریجن میں آسام سے لے کر کشمیر تک جو اوک اگتا ہوتا ہے اس سے کس طرح اوک ٹسر ڈویلپ کیا جائے اور اگر اس کے لئے ضروری سمجھا جائے تو ایک اوک ٹسر ڈویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن کو وجود میں لایا جائے۔ دنیا میں ہندوستان کے سلک کی مانگ کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہم کس طرح اس انڈسٹری کو ڈویلپ کرکے فارن ایکسچینج حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اس پر بھی زیادہ زور دیا جانا چاہئے۔

وقت کی کمی کا احساس کرتے ہوئے جو بہت سی باتیں میں وسار کے ساتھ کہنا چاہتا تھا مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میں نہیں کہہ سکا۔ میں معافی چاہتا ہوں ان آنریبل ممبرز سے جن کی کوئی بات وقت کی کمی کی وجہ سے چھوٹ گئی ہو۔ انہوں نے اس سیکٹر پر جو انڈسٹریل ڈویلپمنٹ کا نسبتاً ایک ویکر سیکٹر ہے جو توجہ کی ہے اس کے لئے میں ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں ہر وقت ان سے گائڈینس لینا چاہتا ہوں اور ان کی اسسٹینس کے لئے اور ان کے خیالات کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے ان کی طرف دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔]

SHRI H M PATEL . No Only a few weeks earlier, the proce of naphtha had been raised from Rs 446 to Rs 2000 It was decreased from Rs 2 000 to Rs 1,000 But the fact remains that the increase is of the order of 250 per cent or more This may be necessary, may be unavoidable from certain points of view But the point of view from which the Minister of ID, I presume, would have taken it up is what its effect would be on the production of other industries dependent on these supplies what effect it would have on their markets, what effect it would have on the price level For instance, one of the inevitable consequence of this would be that the consumer would be paying instead of Rs 9 for a plastic Bucket Rs 21 in future What would be the effect of that ? When you are already fighting inflation, when this becomes an inevitable consequence, the inflation would become from whatever it is today a runaway inflation I would expect therefore that the Minister of Industrial Development should fight the battle within the Cabinet and Government for these industries I hope he is doing it

I would then ask him a question regarding the cement industry The report merely refers to the fact of its installed capacity, what it is actually producing and what is the intended increase of its capacity and so forth But what I would like to know is, why is it that the Government has been following a stop go policy A couple of years ago the cement production was more than enough for the requirements of this country, and indeed, there was something left over for export And then all of a sudden, there is a stop on expansion Now again after creating a shortage—and today the shortage is quite serious—the signal has been given to go ahead How does it help either the industrial development or the economy of the country ?

I notice that the report refers with considerable satisfaction to the fact that they have streamlined the procedure for sanctioning industrial approvals I would like very much to know whether, having established a procedure, it is in fact resulting in speeding up the sanctioning of industrial approvals. I know not only in regard to this but in regard to other matters also, that the Ministry of Industrial Development is not particularly expeditious in replying to references made to it I know of one reference in respect of a request for the establishment of an industry for the extraction of oil from cotton seed, about which I wrote to the Minister myself. I wrote to him only because the industrial unit concerned was not able to get a reply for several months, and to this day I have not received a reply The industrial unit may go ahead because it falls within the medium scale group, where it can do so It has, I hope, gone ahead and I am quite convinced that if it has done so it will have done so partly without fulfilling the necessary pre-requisite conditions Why does the Ministry force an industrial unit which wants to act correctly to act somewhat not so correctly ? I suggest the Ministry while it is rightly interested in streamlining the procedures should also see that having streamlined the procedures in that respect and in certain other respects—undoubtedly they are very praiseworthy efforts and praiseworthy actions—they should also be implements and enforced and all this should result in expeditious action Streamlining is for a specific purpose, it is not for itself Therefore, that is something which I hope he will be looking into

Another thing which I noticed with some interest is the fact that a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed to go into the question of large industrial houses This Commission is known, I think, as the Sarkar Commission The report says

> "A Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses consisting of former Chief Justice of India, Shri A K Sarkar, was appointed on the 18th of February, 1970 to inquire into instances of irregularities, lapses or improprieties referred to in

[Shri H. M. Patil]

the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The Commission was required to submit its report by February 2, 1971. The term of the Commission has been extended up to 17th February, 1975..."

There is no explanation to say why the Commission has failed to submit its report by February 2, 1971. Thereafter, it sems to have dawned upon the Ministry that the work of this Commission would take four more years. Is it so certain that even by 1975 the report would be forthcoming If this inquiry was likely to take such a long time, why was it not even realised or envisaged right at the outset? I think these are pertinent questions in respect of an inquiry of some importance.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry comes under attack from different corners every time. Especially, Sir, the vested interests and the monopoly houses always make this Ministry a target of attack by saying that production has come down. They also say that production is not increasing, because the Ministry is not issuing licences properly. Sir, to an extent, they create a climate in the country and put pressures on the Government. Their only slogan is, production. Then, Sir, I would like to ask....

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) · It is not a slogan. It is a purpose.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He is one among them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am one among you, unless you are going to disown me.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My simple question is this. Production for what and by whom ? This is the only question I would like to ask. Sir, if you take production of Vanaspati and other food items, which are essential for the urban population, you will see that production in these fields is completely controlled by the private enterpreneurs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : 75 houses.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Not at all.

Naturally, it is a question of policy, whether the Government will allow these monopoly houses as well as the multi-national corporations to expand and influence the whole economic and political life of this country. The experience of Latin American, African and other developing countries is,—this is true even today—these multi-national corporations which have been operating in these countries have always collaboralted with the national vested interests, made political capital and they even tried to topple the democratic institutions of those countries. It is a fact. Nobody can deny this. In Santiago, where the UNCTAD Conference was held, the late President Allende suggested the setting up of a commission to go into the working of the multi-national corporations. In fact, India had the privilege of becoming the Chairman of this Commission. Now, the question is, are we playing the role that is expected of us ? Are we doing our duty in that respect ? Are we fulfilling the expectations of the developing nations ? What is the purpose of setting up such a commission ? It is only to prevent these multi-national corporations, operating through different international agencies, and big capitalists, from influencing the political and economic life and thereby topple—I repeat—the democratic institutions of those countries. My only appeal to the hon. Minister is, he should consider this fact and he should take into account the feelings of other developing nations in regard to these multi-national corporations. He should be careful while giving whatever little preference to these multi-national corporations.

Sir, the slogan of production has gone only to help the monopoly houses to expand more. I definitely agree that small-scale and local entrepreneurs should come up and invest more. But, unfortunately, this is not happening. In

the name of production, all these big houses are given financial assistance by the public financial institutions. Sir, on the floor of this House, the hon. Minister himself has admitted that bulk of financial assistance from Industrial Development Bank and other financial institutions, banks and even LIC, has gone to the big houses. If the Government are to finance all these big houses, then, the only simple question is, what is the purpose of these monopoly houses? They will collaborate with the vested interests and they will always try to create chaos in the country. I repeat that more and more entrepreneurs should come into the field. In this connection, I would like to ask the Minister, what is the purpose of DGTD? The Minister himself admits that it functions only in an advisory capacity. He wants to do something. I have no complaints against him. He is very eager that more industries should come up in the country. There is pressure from unemployed youth for more employment. The monopoly houses have no complaint against the functioning of the DGTD because DGTD is functioning more to protect the interest of the monopoly houses and prevent the smaller entrepreneurs from coming up. Naturally when they form an advisory committee and give a technical report, even the minister's hands are tied and he says, "This is the report of the advisory committee." When the reports of the Planning Commission and other ministries are there, what is the purpose of this advisory report? They are not even technocrats. They merely serve the purpose of the monopoly houses. So, I submit that the minister himself should process it, without depending upon this advisory report.

I had some complaints against the Small Industries Development Corporation earlier, but not now. Fortunately the Government got rid of the gentleman who was there for a long time and the minister himself took more interest in improving its functioning. But there is one point. There was a conference in Kerala in 1968. There was a big programme for giving machinery and small industrialists deposited their hard-earned money. But unfortunately they could not get the machinery nor their money back. The complaints are still there and I request the minister to look into this.

Coming to the establishment of a paper corporation in Kerala, NIDC were appointed technical advisers in collaboration with Siemens. But it seems the collaborators have backed out now and it has created a big problem. I raised this matter in the House earlier and the minister took some initiative and assured the House that the paper corporation will be established in 1976. Even though this difficulty has cropped up now, I request the minister to see that necessary steps should be taken to commission this plant in 1976 itself.

The employees of the HPC have an apprehension that the corporation may be shifted to Calcutta. I request the minister not to put more hardship on the people working in Delhi by shifting the office to Calcutta.

Coir and khadi have been mentioned. Coir is a subject about which only people from Kerala can speak. Coir industry is giving rural employment and the bulk of the rural population are earning their livelihood through this. Their wage is the lowest—Rs. 1½ or 2. Yet, we could not provide proper employment to them because of certain difficulties. Even though the exports have gone up in terms of money because of higher prices, in terms of quantity the exports have come down from 51 to 49 lakh tonnes. It means production has gone down resulting in lesser employment opportunities. That is why the Kerala Government made a proposal for restructing the industry. It has been admitted here and I quote:

> "The Government of Kerala initiated implementation of special schemes for the re-structuring of the coir industry."

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

I know the hon. Ministery is very much interested in improving the coir industry. I would like to know from him what he proposes to do and how he is going to help the Kerala Government.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We would like to know it from you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Our demand is that you should give at least Rs. 15 crores in a phased manner for the restructuring of the coir industry.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not money that is the problem, but it is something else.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : If money is not the problem, I would be very happy. Definitely we can help the Minister to sort out the other problem. The Kerala Minister said that even though the Planning Commission promised about Rs. 45 crores, the provision this year is only Rs. 1.5 crores, whereas we expected at least Rs. 3.5 crores. Since the Minister says that money is not a problem, I hope he will look into this because it concerns my constituency also.

Lastly, I come to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission where a lot of employees are working. There are no rules or regulations for appointment transfer and promotion and they are done mostly on the basis of favouritism or patronage. I hope the Minister will go into this.

Finally, I would say that our industrial policy should be based on socialist outlook and there should be no departure from that policy.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, while supporting the grants, I would like to offer few constructive suggestions to the industries Minister. The industrial sector has been slipping badly during recent years. It has about 9.3 per cent growth in the early sixties and we maintained it for six years. From 1966 onwards we are on downward grade. Last year we had almost nil and this year I would not be surprised if we end with a minus figure. But I am not interested in the figure part of it; I am more interested in seeing that the industries do pick up at the earliest opportunity, because the extent of disorder or dicontent that is prevailing in the country is rather upsetting for any thinking person. We have to go back to the last decade and see what are the policies which had brought us to the present state of stagnation and also inflation in fact, if we are putting it collectively, stagflation resulting in huge unemployment. This is an explosive matter.

Individual items have been taken care by most of our friends. So, I would rather concentrate on the policy part of it. By calling a country democratic, it does not become democratic; by calling a country socialist, it does not become rich In that way, we are a poor man by name Dhanpal he does not become rich. In that way, we are only deluding ourselves There are today countries in the world which have a very high standard of democracy, human freedom and liberty, a definite amount of highest development and highest social benefits and socialism that we are aspiring for.

Here, I would like to quote from a recent book on Sweden some of the information which is no different from our economic policy goals :

> "The central goals in the management of the Swedish economy are: rapid economic growth, high and stable employment, reasonable price stability, a more even distribution of income and regional balance."

There have been the things that we have been talking about. Is this country or these people of Sweden really socialist or not? As for the amount of money that the Swedish Government and that country spend on development and social activities, I think, there is no equal in the whole of the world. Their *per capita* income is the highest in Europe; the wages are the highest in Europe; the strikes are the least; the

man-hours lost are the lowest. In each respect, the Swedish economy has done so well. Why should we not have some sort of examination, if necessary, on the lines of what Sweden is doing? We are today pursuing the examination and collaborations with so many other countries. Why don't we also find out how best we could make use of the technology, the know-how, that Sweden has developed for socialism and democracy?

There is another thing which inhibits our growth. One of the main reasons stated has been the labour problem. The labour problem is the root of it. Of course, the labour has reasons to feel dissatisfied. One of the reasons for their dissatisfaction is inflation because the wages that they receive become low. In other words, in real terms of value, the money is losing significance. This is one of the effects of scarcity and inflationary condition.

In Sweden, they have certain labour laws and, generally, the people are under the impression that labour disputes must have been left to themselves as elsewhere and they must be creating a chaos in the society. Sweden has an elaborate system of avoiding labour disputes. I quote :

> "The law provides facilities for negotiations. If preliminary negotiations fail, the employees are not allowed to strike until they have officially given a week's notice. This week is spent in efforts to avert conflict and, at this stage, negotiations are led by a Government appointed mediator or a group of mediators
>
> The right to resort to conflict measures is subject to certain limitations by law."

This is something which might interest our friends. We have uninhibited right to strike. We know the present problem of Railway, coal and steel. Steel production which was in 1965-66 is not matched in 1973-74. This is something which is unheard of with such huge investments in important core sector of the country. The same thing is about coal. There is stagnation in production. There are transport bottle-necks in the movement of articles There is the problem of power. We have put in large sums of money. We are told that a large amount of generating equipment are lying idle for want of maintenance, for want of coal, for want of this and that. This is an unfortunate situation which we have to resolve if we have to avoid unprecedented unrest which, I am afraid, has hurt us badly and we may all be the victims of the situation.

The fiscal and credit policies also require a certain amount of change. We have seen that taxation does not leave money for investment. We have seen that if at any time the development rebate is required by the country it is this time because we are short of new entrepreneurship, we are short of goods, services and so on.

15 HRS.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair.*]

We have already got sick units and the way in which we are maintaining sick units is quite interesting. For example, we are quite proud of certain sick textile mills making profits.

These sick textile mills obtain from fine and superfine mills a certain lump sum amount per metre of coarse cloth quota. They are expected to manufacture coarse cloth of efficient mills quota which the cooperatives and others are disposing of after little process in the open market and are making around Rs. 40 to 50 crores. This is what is going on. I do not want to go into the details. I only want to point out that this mechanism is going to hurt the economy of the country.

The licensing procedure has been considerably changed. I would like to say that the licensing policy also requires certain modifications to the extent that we should not be carried away merely by dogmas but want to achieve a cer-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

tain development in the country. It is said: let the cow be fettened and then milk it and do not butcher it. That is one way of looking at it. If we butcher it, we have it only for one day, but if we fatten it and milk it, it is there for all the time. The industry can give income to the State. As some economists have said, ten to twelve per cent growth is good enough to give the State Rs. 1,000 crores of additional income annually. This is how we should look at it. This is not something which is not possible in the country. The demand for goods is there; the talents are there; everything that we can hope for is there. I am not saying this just by way of criticism only; I am saying out of the sincere feelmg that we have to set right our house; and earlier we do, the better—before it is too late

We have been talking about unemployment is there. I would estimate that we have to create one crore additional jobs. One cannot get a good salary with the per capita investment of Rs. 10,000, i.e., one job for the capital investment of Rs. 10,000. That means, to create one crore additional jobs, there should be investment of Rs. 10,000 crores. Where have we got the money? From where is it going to come? Therefore, I would suggest strongly that we have to go in for handicrafts. That is an area where we need only a limited investment and improvised tools; people are used to handicrafts; the cost of dislocation and the cost of re-location is to the barest minimum; and it can generate employment opportunities and can produce consumer goods. If we have to create one crore additional jobs, we must somehow or other provide as much training as possible for undertaking handicrafts in villages. You may call it a Gandhian policy After all, ours is a large and a poor country, with practically not much of exchange resources or capital; ours is a capital-hungry country. Even if we provide huge plants, how much employment are they generating? Our experience has been that it creates more tensions between the employed and the unemployed, it creates social tensions, it has dislocation problems and so on and so forth.

Now I come to agro-industries. Our entire economy picked up during the late Sixties. The reason was good agricultural production. We had the growth rate of 7.9 per cent or about 8 per cent principally due to agro-industries. But, unfortunately, I find from the planning Commission's report that the provision for agriculture has been very limited. If the provision for inputs for agriculture is also reduced, then we will have a poor performance on the agricultural front, and with the present day economy of the world and the shortage in agricultural production in the world, we cannot look anywhere for our requirements; we cannot do without them.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Department of Science and Technology.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology.

If you go through the reports of the Department of Science & Technology for 1971-72 you will be proud to know that our scientists have done a very good and commendable job. Various researches have been made and they have been commercialised and brought into operation. Various laboratories—Chemical laboratories, physical laboratories, metallurgical laboratories, fuel research laboratories, rubber laboratories—all these laboratories are doing a splendid work and they are helping the industrial growth of this country. But the financial provision for Science and Technology, I find, is rather meager and I would request the hon Minister to review it and increase the allotments for this vital Department.

Yesterday some of the friends opposite were agitated and said that the

Minister revised and liberalised the licensing policy and shamelessly given opportunity to the monopolisits to exploit it. That is not the correct position. We have to revise and liberalise the licensing policy wherever called for. Of course, the monopolists should be curbed. They should not be allowed to use all the profits for themselves. All the capital with the monopolists or with the public sector or the private sector must be utilised to increase the production in the country. Even the foreign capital that is here now should be utilised fully. I can undertand if you would not allow any more foreign capital and domination in this country, but those who have already invested, their capital we must utilise. To day only in the Press it has appeared that Hindustan Lever, a company with major foreign shares, has been issued a licence to manufacture STPP. While doing so, the MRTP has laid down certain conditions, that more capital will be issued exclusively to Indians and no more foreign share-holders will be given any opportunity to join in this and secondly 20% of the production will be reserved for export and thirdly, the output will be utilised for not only themselves but for other people also who are manufacturing detergents. We have to save edible oil and so encourage the use of detergent in the country. In the circumstances, all the capital in the country, whether private or public or even the foreign capital that is here in the country, must be utilised to the fullest extent and we must increase the production in the country. Unless we do this, it is very difficult for us to survive as a free nation.

The licensing policy in the case of cement should have been revised earlier because it is such a heavy industry that it is not possible to attract people to make investment as its capital requirement is very large and the returns are rather low. So, only big capitalists will come in. And the public sector cement factories should be increased. But the shortage of cement could have been compensated if the licensing policy had been reviewed and revised earlier as also by issuing more licences or permitting expansion of the existing units and I hope this will be reviewed now.

Then I come to the salt industry. There are two public sector salt firms —the Hindustan Salts and Sambhar Salts. They are doing very well and are making very high profits. We should be very proud of them and we commend their performance to the other public sector concerns. Along with that, I would request that the small salt pans should also be encouraged. In the co-operative sector a big unit has come up in Palghar. The Maharashtra Co-operative Fertiliser Society has come up. Various societies have joined and started a very big salt manufacturing concern. Some thousands of acres of land have been allotted to them. This salt can be utilised to manufacture ammonium chloride from sodium chloride and this can be used as a fertiliser. One more point. You will have to review the position of the Shilotris or the small salt pan owners. They own salt pans but after their death their children are not allowed to inherit them. I don't know how this can be done. Even as per the Land Legislation after the death of a father the son inherit the lands. So, this should be looked into. I would request the Minister to review this position and remove the difficulties of the small salt pan manufacturers. At Bhayandar and round about, salt pan manufacturers have to go to Bassein to get clearance passes of permits for the disposal of salt. This causes great difficulty. This should be looked into and their difficulties must be removed.

Now, regarding the rubber industry, raw rubbish is just enough to meet our requirements of rubber manufacturers. There was a slump last year and rubber was allowed to be exported but this year the position is reversed. Now we are short of rubber because synthetic rubber production has come down considerably. From 30,000 tonnes it has come down to 20,000 tonnes. In respect of natural rubber if you allow exports like this, I

[Shri Dhamankar]

think a situation will come when we will be forced to import rubber from outside from other countries. This should be avoided and to avoid this, I request the hon. Minister to review the position and see to it that export of rubber is restricted.

The National Textile Corporation is doing commendable work. That is managed by the Industrial Development Department. The textile mills and the decentralised sector, that is, handlooms and powerlooms are with the Commerce Ministry. I feel that this position should be reviewed. The Textile mills and the decentralised sector of powerlooms and handlooms should go under the purview of the Industrial Development Department and not under the Commerce Ministry. I say this because Commerce Ministry is concerned with internal trade and foreign trade which is their main work. They are not concerned with industry and therefore I feel that this should be examined.

The definition with regard to small-scale industry stipulates that its capital limit would be 7.5 lakhs. This has been increased to some extent now but still I feel that it is very low and it should be reviewed again. The value of rupee has gone down. One lakh of rupees of licence will now fetch goods worth only Rs.25,000, because the value of the rupee has gone down. So, I request that this position should be reviewed and this amout should be increased.

My last point is regarding the Khadi and Gramodhyog Commission. The management of the Khadi and Gramodhyog Bhavans should be examined. If you go to their shops they are not prepared to go and show you the things inside. They simply sit in the chair showing utter disregard to the customers. It has become their monopoly and they behave as monopolists. They must learn how to treat the customers. If you go to a private shop you will find that they go inside and show you so many things and they persuade you to buy. But here you find that these people show utter disregard to the customers. So, this should be reviewed. This is my respectful submission. With this I have done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupzha) : Sir, I am told, the time allotted to each Member from these benches is drastically cut.

Therefore, Sir, I am not able to traverse the whole ground which I had contemplated to do. To my great relief Professor Dhamankar who preceded me has materially covered the grounds which I too wanted to emphasise with respect to the small-scale industries there is only one point which, due to the constraints of time, I particularly want to emphasise

The hon. Minister himself, in his speech, underlined the importance of small-scale sectors in the conditions of economy obtaining in this country.

It will be observed that there are two vital problems that we have to face—one is the rise in prices and the other is the rise in the rate of unemployment. If these two problems are not tackled, no solution will bring about stability either political or economic.

Looking forward, the position is rather dismal. The year we are facing happens to be under a synchronistic circumstance, the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The current year is the taking-off stage for the Plan. The review before us, reports that the year just past has recorded zero growth. It is not able to promise that the position would be better. The Ministry's report says that the circumstances are such that they cannot promise that tomorrow is going to be better than yesterday.

The unemployment problem is rather too frightening. The Fifth Five Year Plan emphasises that an estimated addition to labour force is about 65 million. This alone is more than three and half times the present level of employment in the entire organised sector, including both public and private sectors. In addition, there is the huge back-

log of unemployment, underemployment and thin (very low productivity) employment. These 65 million people is in addition to the carryover. So, the backlog is not being reduced. This is a very frightening picture indeed. My hon. friend, Shri D. D. Desai pointed out the strategy by which we can handle this. And the Fifth Five Year Plan is fairly clear about it. And this is what it says ; I quote from the Fifth Five Year Plan the following :—

> "From the data regarding the entire factory sector for 1968, the fixed capital per employee, on an average, in small scale industrial unit was as low as about Rs. 3,170, as compared to about Rs. 22,000 in a large scale unit. Moreover, while the small scale sector accounted for about 7.5 per cent of the total fixed capital investment in the factory sector, its share in the total output was as high as nearly 28 per cent. If account is also taken of small industries below the factory level including the household units, the share of the entire small industries' sector in total industrial output would be considerably larger".

This is how they have contemplated. That being so, the question is : Is the policy sufficiently reflected or not ? The allotments made in the Fifth Five Year Plan are claimed to be more than double those allotted in the previous Plans. That makes no difference at all because taking into consideration the value of the rupee it cannot be said that it is more than double than of the previous Plan. It only means that *status quo* remains and no additional weightage is given to the small-scale sectors at all. The Report before us is certainly good intension, good evaluations and fond expectations. I do not say that the valuation made is bad. I want to ask : have we gone into the task with a real gusto ? Is there any mechanism by which we can expect that the Plan strategy will be implemented or it will be converted into practice. The Minister said that the entrepreneurs cannot be created. I would say that entrepreneurs must be created. There is no other way. Supposing you do not. The public sectors flounder. Enterpreneurs do not come in. What is the result ? Unemployment will mount; production slumps; there will be price rise to the consternation of everybody. If you want smallscale sector to flourish, you should find them out; you should help them; there should be financial help given to them when they come forward with their project reports. They should be assisted in all possible ways.

Sir, the present position in the rural areas is this. Initiative is not taken by the entrepreneurs. Each area should be put in charge of somebody. The persons put in charge for doing a thing should be judged by their performance. They should take into consideration the prevailing circumstances in each area and should evolve schemes. They will have to find the entrepreneurs and there must be a linkage of the banking and financial assistance and also the technological skills. That way alone we can solve the problem. Now the Five Year Plan says that the major part of the unemployment problem will have to be solved from the agricultural sector. We know how far that is possible. If that is not possible what is going to happen ? There will be migration to cities and in the cities there will be no solution. Socio-economic tension will develop and there will be complete breakdown. Therefore, I would appeal. let us go back to the Old Man, the Father of the Nation, who emphasised that the solution to the economic problems in this country is village industries and the small scale industries. Advertising to another point, Shri Vayalar Ravi was emphasising about monopoly. Attack on monopoly has become a fashion. Nobody is there to support the monopoly. But the question is how to develop production, how to bring more produce and how to give employment. That is the question. Let us not take negative attitude and let us not imbibe sadistic pleasure in taking negative slogans but rather put more positive emphasis.

Certainly there must be restrictions and bridles so that the national interest

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

is not in jeopardy. If the democracy which we are having is dynamic enough there is nothing to fear. But the need of the hour is higher production. That need has not been created by anybody nor is it an artificial one. That is a writing on the wall and the writing has to be taken note of and the challenge has to be answered. Therefore, there should be emphasis on production and employment. Let us go on to the small scale industries and with regard to the large-scale industry let us evolve a policy whereby the installed capacity which is available in this country does not lie idle even for an iota. Let us have a breakthrough on these two fronts, namely, production and unemployment. With these words I support the Demands of the Ministry.

डा० कैलाश—(बम्बई दक्षिण) सभापति महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान और तकनीकी मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

जहां तक साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी का संबंध है, उस की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, प्लानिंग कमीशन भी यही कहता है और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते समय भी यही कहा जाता है कि हम सैल्फ रेलायंस प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, और उस के लिये हमें साइंस और टैक्नोलोजी का पूरा सहारा लेना पड़ता है। लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूं कि साइंस और टैक्नोलोजी के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कितनी रकम इस मंत्रालय को दी है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह रकम इतनी थोड़ी है उस से हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा और हमारी फिजिकल लैबोरैटरीज और एन० सी० एस० टी० शायद उतना काम नहीं कर लेंगे, जिस की हम उन से आशा करते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे नैचुरल रीसोर्सिज से-फारेस्ट्री, वृक्षों अर्थात वन-सम्पदा से और भूगर्भ में पड़े मिनरल्ज और आयल और नैचुरल गैस से हमें जो आमदनी हो सकेगी, उस विषय में एन० सी० एस० टी० ने क्या महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। रिपोर्ट में कहीं यह नहीं बताया गया है कि एन० सी० एस० टी० ने यह कार्य किया।

सभापति महोदय क्या माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य यह है कि साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी में इंडिजिनेस रिसर्च भी होनी चाहिये और केवल पश्चिम का अन्धानुकरण नहीं होना चाहिये?

डा० कैलाश आप बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। अगर हम ने सिर्फ पश्चिम को एक आदर्श मान कर काम करना शुरू किया, तो शायद हम अपने तकनीकी विद्वानों को एक गलत रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे। इसी लिये मैं ने कहा है कि हमें वन-सम्पदा और मिनरल्ज की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। वह भी देश की परिस्थितियों तथा मांग को ध्यान में रख कर ही यह सब कुछ करना होगा।

जहां तक औद्योगिक विकास का संबंध है, हम देखते हैं कि हालांकि इस वर्ष अजिया ज्यादा आई है, सरकार ने लैंटर्स आफ इनटेंट भी ज्यादा दिये हैं और लाइसेंस भी ज्यादा दिये हैं, लेकिन ग्रोथ घटता जा रहा है—वह 1 परसेंट या जीरो परसेंट की तरफ जा रहा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? क्या बिजली नहीं मिल रही है या वर्कर्ज के साथ हमारे संबंध ठीक नहीं रहे हैं? एन० सी० एस० टी० की यह भी जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि देश की फ्यूअल और पावर की रेक्वायरमेंट्स को कैसे पूरा किया जाये, जिस से हमारा औद्योगिक निर्माण ठीक प्रकार हो सके।

मंत्री महोदय ने रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट की एक नई कल्पना देश के सामने रखी है। रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट के नाम से एक अलग से महकमा शुरू किया गया। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह बतायें कि रिसर्च और डेवेलपमेंट से देश के कारखानों और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को कितना फायदा मिला है।

पिछले कुछ समय से बल्गारिया, यू० एस० एस० आर०, चेकोस्लवाकिया, पोलेंड और हंगरी आदि देशों के साथ हमारे साइंटिफिक रिलेशन्ज स्थापित हुए हैं। ऐसे एग्रीमेंटस पहले भी होते रहे हैं। अगर रिपोर्ट में उन के बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाता, तो अच्छा होता।

जहां तक औद्योगिक विकास का संबंध है, हमने आर्गनाइजेशन आफ लार्ज, मीडियम एंड स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात कही है। हमने डेवेलपमेंट आफ खादी एंड विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज, पब्लिक सैक्टर प्राईवेट सैक्टर और कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की बातें की हैं। लेकिन लार्ज सैक्टर के बारे में कुछ लोगों में एक अजीब सी धारणा बनती जा रही है। देश को स्वावलम्बन की ओर ले जाने वाला जो भी व्यक्ति हो, अर्थात जिसके पास रुपये और नो-हाउ का उपयोग करने की शक्ति हो तब वह मोनोपली हाउस ही क्यों न हो उस को ऐसे क्षेत्र में कारखाना लगाने की इजाजत देनी ही चाहिये, जो भाग पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो उस पर भी अगर टीका-टिप्पणी की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि हम पैसे वालों को और पैसे वाले क्या इजाजत दी गई तो यह दुःख का विषय है।

हमने तो देखना है कि किस तरह देश में ज्यादा धन का उत्पादन हो और किस तरह पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकें। अगर हम किसी मोनोपली हाउस को कुछ बंधनों के साथ, जिन का जिक्र माननीय सभासद श्री देसाई और श्री स्टीफन ने भी किया है, एक इनसेक्टीसाइड्ज बनाने वाला कारखाना लगाने के लिये उस संस्थान को लाइसेंस दिया गया, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसके विरुद्ध कोई गड़बड़ नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

लेकिन सरकार ने मीडियम स्केल और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ बहुत अन्याय किया है। अभी हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत ही भावुकता में बोल रहे थे। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उनका दिल तड़प रहा है। लेकिन उन पर कौन से बंधन आ रहे हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। रिपोर्टें बनती हैं, लेकिन वे ताले में बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं। न तो मीडियम स्केल के कारखाने बढ़ते न ही छोटे कारखाने।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने चार्ज लेते ही कहा कि हम नब्बे दिन में लाइसेंस दे दिया करेंगे लेकिन मेरी जानकारी है कि ऐसे लड़कों ने, जो इंजीनियरिंग पास कर के आये हैं अर्जी दी है, लेकिन तीन-तीन महीने तक उन के लाइसेंसका पता नहीं चलता है। उन की स्कीम की दोहरी छानबीन की जाती है। एक तो मंत्रालय करता ही है और जब बैंक के पास जाते हैं, तो वहां पर छानबीन होती है जिस से उन को न पैसा मिलता है और न लाइसेंस। क्या मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे?

फिर यह सब कुछ तय हो जाने के बाद भी मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को लोहा और सीमेंट नहीं दिया जाता तो वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। इस लिये सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि उन्हें लोहा, सीमेंट और बिजली ठीक समय पर मिल सके। जिन इंजीनियर्स ने जमीन ले ली है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उन को बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस लिए जब तक सब डिपार्टमेंट्स में आपस में समन्वय नहीं होगा, तब तक इस औद्योगिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकेगी। सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन के बारे में मैंने आप के सामने अभी कहा है। वैसे ही हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी को चलते हुए कई वर्ष हो गये लेकिन इस का कोई आगे कदम नहीं बढ़ पाया क्यों कि शायद इस कारखाने की सारी पुरानी मशीनरी चली आ रही है। उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। वह एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में होते हुए भी ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रही है। अगर वह ठीक प्रकार से चले तो कोडक और अगफा को भी वह हटा सकती है या वह हमारे सामने घुटने टेकने को मजबूर हो सकते हैं। हमारे फोटोग्राफर चाहते हैं कि उन्हें हिंदुस्तान

[डा० कैलाश]

फोटो-फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी का कागज मिले जिस को वह उपयोग में लायें लेकिन वह उन्हें नहीं मिलता और उन्हें कोडक और अगफा के पास ही जाना पड़ता है । इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

हिंदुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने चार जगह पल्प और कागज बनाने के कारखाने खोलने का प्लान बनाया एक मन्ड्या, दूसरा केरला पल्प ऐंड प्रोजेक्ट, तीसरा नागालैंड पल्प ऐंड पेपर प्रोजेक्ट और चौथा नौगांव पल्प ऐंड पेपर प्रोजेक्ट है । आज देश में बच्चों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के लिये कागज नहीं है और अखबार वालों के लिये कागज नहीं है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हिंदुस्तान पेपर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड इस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देता ? इस में कहां कठिनाई आ रही है उसे देखने की आवश्यकता है । मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें कि ये कारखाने शुरु किये जा सकेंगे ?

खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन के बारे में भी मेरा बड़ा बुरा अनुभव रहा है । इतना बड़ा सेल है पर वहां जो बेचने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उन का कोई सहकार ग्राहकों को नहीं मिलता वह शायद इस घमंड में रहते हैं कि उन का सेल इतना ज्यादा है तो क्यों किसी की चिन्ता करें ? मंत्री जी मंत्रालय खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रहे है उन्हें देखना है कि खादी भवन और अन्य दुकानें किस प्रकार से चल रही हैं । अगर उस तरफ ध्यान दें तो अनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल भी हल हो सकता है और देश के आगे बढ़ने में भी उससे मदद मिल सकती है क्योंकि उस में एक्सपोर्ट पोटेंशियल भी काफी है । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस की ओर अवश्य ध्यान दें ।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Though the big industrialists have continued to amass wealth, industrial production in 1973 has gone down. The reasons given for the decline in production are failure of the monsoon, shortage of power, transport bottlenecks in the movement of industrial inputs, steep rise in the prices of imported industrial raw materials such as crude oil, steel and non-ferrous metals and disturbed industrial relations. These are only some of the reasons. The reasons not disclosed by the Ministry in the Report are growing inefficiency in administration, faulty planning by the Planning Commission resulting in shortages of production of industrial inputs such as coal, pig iron, steel and cement and other essential items, non-implementation of physical targets fixed at the commencement of the Plan by the Planning Commission itself, inability to implement major projects within the prescribed time-limit, non-utilisation of capacities and irrational labour policies leading to strikes and other labour unrest.

It has been said that the licensing procedure has been simplified and licences are now issued quickly. Figures of disposal of letters of intent and licences are given in the report, but not those of pending applications in 1973. At the end of October 1973, the different applications for licenses pending with the different Ministries total 3,861. Of these, 1,692 were of 1972 and years prior to that. Therefore, unless information is collected by computer and unless some real reform is made in the licensing procedure, delay is bound to occur in the issue of letters of intent and licences.

Sir, when we formulate plans, we do not assess the actual requirements after a certain period. We simply add a certain percentage to the production in the field of every product, whether it is coal, or oilseeds or cement or steel or baby food. We simply say that it would be five per cent extra after five years or six per cent or seven per cent extra. We do not assess the real requirements after five years. Unless we make a real assessment, ultimately what we will produce will not be enough for the consumption of our people. In other words, we are not planning for

plenty but we are planning for shortages. This system should be changed while we formulate the plan.

Then again, we fix some physical targets while we formulate the plan and we also fix the financial targets, but at the end we only declare that we have reached our financial targets but we never fulfil our physical targets. This is especially so in the case of power plants. In many power plants we have declared that the installed capacity of the power plant is so much, but the real capacity is much lower than the installed capacity. In the case of major irrigation, the actual physical targets are much lower than the physical targets that are announced in the beginning.

Then the capacities of different plants are not fully utilised in our country. No doubt in the report it is said that utilisation has gone up, but what is the percentage of utilisation now? Have we reached at least 85 per cent of the capacity? We have not. In almost all the heavy industries also, as in the steel industry, for example, our utilisation is much below 85 per cent, and it is even below 75 per cent in fact. The utilisation of the capacity should be not less than 85 per cent, and we should achieve this as early as possible.

Then, we do not implement many projects within the time fixed. For instance, we have spent crores of rupees in the installation of the Vijayanagar steel plant, and I am sure at the present rate of construction this steel plant will not come up in the next 15 years. How much money we have wasted and how much interest we are losing on that? I do not think that even the steel plant proposed for Visakhapatnam will come up within the next 10 years, and as reported recently, even the small steel plant proposed for Salem will not also come up within the scheduled time. The construction of the Mangalore major harbour started in the year 1965, and even after about 10 years, it is not completed. They have spent more than Rs. 15 crores. What is the interest on this money? This interest is wasted and the prices will go up as the construction of the project is delayed.

There must be a national wage policy if there should not be any strikes. We cannot stop strikes by magic. Unless the workers in this country are satisfied, they will continue to stage strikes. The only way of stopping the strikes is to have a national wage policy. At present, the wages are different at the Central level at the State level and at the public sector level. At different levels we are having different wages. So, unless we have a national wage policy, there will be unrest among the labourers.

Another point is, bonus should be related to profit. At present, it is not related to profit. According to the famous economist, Prof. Dandeker, if bonus is related to profit the workers will stand to gain. He has analysed the profits in major factories which are well run, and has shown that if bonus is related to profit, if the labour of a worker is treated as his contribution towards the capital for that particular year, and if he is also given bonus, as the shareholder is given, he stands to gain. The production in the factories will go up.

Sir, the National Textile Corporation is managing 103 sick mills, of which 92 are in operation. It is gratifying to note that most of these units are making profits, and the Corporation, as a whole, is also making profits. But, Sir, out of the 450 million metres of cloth produced by this Corporation, only about 20% is controlled cloth. The Corporation should produce fine cloth only for the purpose of export. The remaining should be controlled cloth. The Corporation should give a lead to other textile mills in the private sector in the matter of production of controlled cloth. Sir, it is the present Minister of Industrial Development who gave the slogan 'banish poverty' to this country. But, if poverty is to be banished, there must be sufficient food and sufficient cloth. The National Textile Corpora-

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

tion should make available controlled cloth for the use of the poor people. Similarly, for lakhs of handloom weavers in the country, who are now unemployed, the National Textile Corporation should make available adequate quantity of yarn.

Sir, the Cement Corporation of India has proposed to set up a cement factory in Himachal Pradesh, two new factories in Madhya Pradesh and two new factories in Andhra Pradesh. This is a very good proposal. The only question is, whether the Planning Commission will accept this proposal. The Minister should see to it that this is accepted and cement production in the next Plan....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All these are accepted.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Then, it is very good. This is a very good proposal. Lakhs of house sites have been distributed to landless people for construction of houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have got your answer. Please conclude.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : They have to construct houses on these sites. For this, they require cement. On these small sites, they have to build houses. If the houses are built, there will be construction activity and more people will get employment. So, keeping this in view, cement production should be doubled in the Fifth Plan.

One more point. This is about big industrial houses. I am not against big industrial houses. But, I do not understand, why should we go out of the way to give them incentives. Sir, it is true that backward areas should be developed. But, backward areas can be developed only by giving incentives to small industrialists and not big industrialists. These monopoly houses or large capital, are given this subsidy. These big industrial houses do not require these incentives. They do not go to a particular area on the basis of the incentives given. For instance, the MRTP Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. But, still, no monopoly house would go to Kashmir to establish a factory there. Similarly, South Kanara District in Karnataka is treated as a backward district. Even if it is not treated as a backward district, the big industrialists will go there, because a major harbour is coming up there. Why should we give them incentives to stare industries in Managlore, where a major harbour is coming up ? These incentives should be given to small indstrialists and not to the large houses.

Lastly, the recommendation of the Bhat Commitee, in regard to small-scale industries, should be implemented as early as possible.

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी क ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । हमारे उप-मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का चुनाव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिश से प्लानिंग कमीशन करता है । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—बिहार के जिन 11 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को चुना गया है, जिन में खास कर उत्तर बिहार के पश्चिमी चम्पारन, पूर्वी चम्पारन, मधुबनी, दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर तो चुन लिये गये, लेकिन उसी तरह की स्थिति सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर और हाजीपुर जिलों की है, इनको क्यों छोड़ दिया गया ? इन तीनों जिलों में कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है—मुजफ्फरपुर में केवल एक शुगर मिल है, हाजीपुर जिले में कोई मिल नहीं है और सीतामढ़ी जिले के रीधा में एक मिल है, इसके अलावा वहाँ कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं—जब फिर से बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का चुनाव बिहार में हो तो इन तीनों जिलों को भी बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में चुनवाने की व्यवस्था शीघ्र करें ।

सभापति जी, हमारे उत्तर बिहार की आबादी तीन करोड़ है । हमारे यहां शिक्षित युवकों की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है, बेचारे पढ़ लिख कर नौकरी के लिये पटना से लेकर

दिल्ली तक दौड़ते हैं । अपनी स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्री लगाने के लिये यदि वे कोई दरख्वास्त देते हैं—पटना में, जमशेदपुर में या मुजफ्फरपुर में तो उन के सामने अनेकों कठिनाइयां आती हैं । एप्लीकेशन देने के बाद महीनों उन्हें आफिस में दौड़ना पड़ता है । बैंक से लोन की आवश्यकता होती है तो बैंकों में महीनों दौड़ना पड़ता है । मन्त्री जी—अभी भी आप के डिपार्टमेंट में इन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों से परसेन्टेज मांगी जाती है । आप के वे अधिकारी जो लाइसेंस देते हैं, इन इंजीनियर्स और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों से 5 परसेन्ट और 10 परसेन्ट घूस मांगते हैं । मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जहां भी आप के लाइसेंस देने के कार्यालय हैं आप वहां एक रजिस्टर रखें एवं बहुत बड़ा साइन-बोर्ड रखें जिस में लिखा जाय कि आवेदक ने किस तारीख को आवेदन किया और कितने दिनों में उस को लाइसेंस दिया गया । इस तरह की लिस्ट हर कार्यालय में टंगनी चाहिये । बड़े इण्डस्ट्री वाले तो लाइसेंस के लिये ऐसी घूस दे सकते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास इनेब्ल-मनी होती है और इसी लिये उन को लाइसेंस जल्दी मिल जाता है । लेकिन हमारे ये करोड़ों शिक्षित बेरोजगार घूस का पैसा कहां से लायें, उन के अन्दर असन्तोष फैलता जा रहा है । जिस का नतीजा अभी हाल में आप ने देखा है । बिहार और गुजरात में युवकों ने जो किया है उप मन्त्री जी, आप के यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वही हालत होने वाली है । इस लिये यदि आप अपनी गद्दी को बचाना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि मन्त्री के स्थान पर आसीन रहें तो अब को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र घूसखोरी बन्द करने की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी होगी । यदि आप नहीं करेंगे तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जिस तरह से गुजरात के नवयुवकों ने किया, बिहार के नवयुवकों ने किया, आप के यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होने वाला है । इस लिये इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिये देश के बेरोजगार युवकों को, जिन की संख्या पूरे भारत वर्ष में एक करोड़ है, नौकरी दिलाने के लिये, इण्डस्ट्री दिलाने के लिये तथा हो सके स्वरोजगार करें तभी देश में शांति हो सकती है । मैं बड़े मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपके विभाग में खास करके हमारे उत्तरी भारतवर्ष के जो काम करने वाले हैं उनको कम तरजीह दी जाती है लेकिन दक्षिणी भारत के लोगों की एप्लीकेशन्स होती है या उनका किसी तरह का प्रमोशन होना है तो उनको वह जल्दी मिल जाता है । मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप अपने कार्यालय में बैठें, सोचें और हरएक स्टेट के जो काम करते हैं उनकी एप्लीकेशन्स निकलवायें और देखें किस स्टेट के आदमी हैं, क्यों किसी का नीचा स्थान है और क्या साउथ इंडिया के जो रहने वाले हैं आपके यहां उनको पहले तरजीह दी जाती है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है पूरे भारतवर्ष में किसी भी स्टेट के काम करने वाले हों वह सभी लोग बराबर हैं और आपकी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि उनके लिए आपकी तरफ से एक तरह का इन्साफ होना चाहिए ।

अब मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं । बिहार में खास करके उत्तरी बिहार में सीकी का एक उद्योग है जिससे डलिया और बहुत सा दूसरा सामान बनता है । उत्तरी बिहार में सीकी एक पौधे में पैदा होती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि सीकी इण्डस्ट्री का आप अपने विभाग में ले लें तथा जो लोग डलिया व दूसरा सामान बनावें उनको बेचने की सरकार की ओर से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । जो गरीब किसान माझी में रहते हैं वे यदि डलिया या बर्तन वगैरह बनाकर लावें तो उनको खरीदने की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय अब आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री नगेश्वर प्रसाद यादव श्रीमन्, बिहार में साबे एक घास होती है जिसमें रस्सी बनाई जाती है और रस्सी से खर बनता है, मेरा निवेदन है कि साबे से जो रस्सी बनती है उसको खरीदने की व्यवस्था भी सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए ताकि जो गरीब

[श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

किसान इस काम में लगे हुये हैं वे अपनी जीविका चला सकें । सीमेंट, पेपर का कारखाना सरकार की ओर से सीतामढ़ी में बनना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद । मुझे अभी बातें रखनी तो है जो घट रहा है इन दिक्कतों को तो आप भी जानते हैं, मैं भी जानता हूं कि क्या दिक्कतें हैं इसलिए यदि दो मिनट और दे देते तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होती । खैर, जो समय आपने दिया है उसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard the speech of the hon. Member who preceded me and I was sorry to hear what he had said about Shri Subramaniam. From whatever experience I have had of Shri Subramaniam for the last 25 years, I can say that he is very honest and straightforward and he is an out and out nationalist and also a realist. The way in which some allegations were levelled are all false and mischievous. Mr. Subramaniam cannot tolerate any injustice or make any difference between one man and another man.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Subramaniam has presented a veary good Report to this House. He has projected all the weaknesses and defects in his Report. He has not tried to conceal or hide anything. That shows his boldness with which he is going to tackle the difficult problems of the country.

As the time at my disposal is very limited, I would like to just make a few points. If we want to have an overall growth rate of 5.5 per cent in the country, every year, the industrial output should be not less than 9 to 10 per cent. Then alone, we can maintain 5.5 per cent growth rate every year. As present the population is increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent and the consumer goods must be produced at the rate of 10 to 11 per cent. Unless and until that is done, it is not possible to keep up with the demand. The rural rich and so many other classes of people who have never seen the good before are now demanding these goods for their use. So, the production of consumer goods should go up by 10 to 11 per cent.

Andhra Pradesh was very backward in previous years. I am very happy to say that Mr. Subramaniam has laid the foundation of industrialisation in Andhra Pradesh in the field of heavy electricals and other things. It has now come up well. I am asking for some more factories in Andhra Pradesh not because that I am selfish but because that will add to the overall growth of the country. It is in that perspective that I am demanding some factories in Andhra Pradesh.

We want a cooperative jute factory at Salur in Srikakulam district. We want a newsprint project at Bhadrachallam. As you know, we are producing newsprint only to the time of 40,000 tonnes in this country and we are importing over 2 lakh tonnes from foreign countries. If that gap is to be reduced, this newsprint factory should be immediately established in Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister that immediately all necessary arrangements may be made so that we may not depend upon foreign countries.

Then, we want two fertiliser factories, one at Kothagadam and another at Vizag. That is very essential. In this area a lot of coal is available. We are now going in for coal-based fertiliser plants. I request the hon. Minister to set up these fertiliser factories in Andhra Pradesh very soon.

There is a proposal for a steel plant at Vizag. It is, of course, during his earlier time that it was contemplated. But it is at a stage where it was before. Immediate steps should be taken to start it.

There should be a nylon filament yarn plant in Rayalaseema area. This

is a very backward area. I hope, the hon. Minister will take suitable steps to do all these things.

Besides this, Andhra Pradesh has lot of raw material for cement. Already, three cement factories have been sanctioned. But the work has not been started. These cement factories have been sanctioned with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes each at Yerrangutta, Tandur and Adilabad. These factories also should be started early. Our Chief Minister has sent detailed notes to the Central Government. He has given a promise that he would help in establishing these factories. The way our Chief Minister is moving in the matter shows that he is very dynamic and, I hope, all these factories will be started soon.

Recently, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Shri awards have been awarded to eighty persons. But not a single industrialist has been awarded any of these awards. In the whole of India, when the cement factories were producing not even 80 to 90 per cent of their capacity, one factory in Andhra Pradesh has produced 130 per cent of its capacity.

I want to know whether the Minister is going to consider giving an award to them....

16 hours.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which factory ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Keshav Ram Cement Factory.

It is not a question of individual. Whichever factory has exceeded the target and has produced 20 or 30 per cent more, must be given some encouragement.

Regarding monopolies and other things, I want to say, whether the monopolists are paying the wages to the labourers or not, whether they are paying the taxes or not, whether they are producing goods or not, these are the only things that are to be taken into consideration and not any other thing. If somebody is making money, after paying all taxes, so long as he makes money legally, it is allright; if there is any illegal thing, then those people can be tried under the law.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, Mr. Yadav, has spoken about South Indians; he had a grouse that the South Indians were being preferred everywhere. I will tell a story. When God created man in India, He had two tins of paint, one intelligence and the other beauty. He took the tin of beauty and started painting from Kashmir. By the time He went to Kanyakumari, He finished that. Then He started with the tin of intelligence. You will excuse me, Sir, for saying this. Before He reached Bihar, He had finished with that. That is the reason why the South Indians are intelligent and are preferred.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं । इस संदर्भ में मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास के समन्वित रूप से कार्यान्वियन की सब से बड़ी कसौटी यह होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश के जो प्राकृतिक साधन हैं उनका वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उपयोग करते हुए हम जन शक्ति का किस प्रकार अधिक से अधिक उपयोग कर सकते हैं । इन तीनों में जब तक समन्वय नहीं होगा तब तक औद्योगिक विकास की दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । चूंकि जन-शक्ति साधन और साध्य दोनों हैं इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज से 15, 20 साल के बाद हों जिन को रोजगार देना है वे चूंकि जन्म ले चुके हैं इसलिये 15, 20 लाख बाद देश का औद्योगिक विकास किस प्रकार का होना चाहिये अपनी जन-शक्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुये उस का नियोजन करना चाहिये । हमें यदि जन-शक्ति का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग कर सके तो जो

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पैन्यूली]

दो करोड बरोजगार लोग हैं वे हमारे देश पर बोझा न हो कर वरदान सिद्ध होंगे ।

एक हमारे छोटे छोटे उद्योगो को बडे कारखाने दारो की प्रतिस्पर्धा मे उन्हे मुकाबला करना पडता है और दूसरी ओर ऐसे क्षेत्र है जहा कोई प्रतिस्पर्धा ता नही है किन्तु शासन की नीति ऐसी है कि उन को प्रोत्साहन नही मिल रहा है जिसके कारण वहा का विकास नही होता है । 1951 से 1970 तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे रोजगार 3 प्रतिशत चक्रवृद्धि दर से बढा जिसके विपरीत औद्योगिक उत्पादन 6 प्रतिशत की दर से बढा है । इस औद्योगिक विकास से मुट्ठी भर लोगो को जहा बहुत अधिक लाभ पहुचा है वहा उस क्षेत्र की गरीब जनता को उतनी ही क्षति उठानी पडी है । यह भी खेद का विषय है कि 15, 20 सालो में हमारा अधिक जोर विकास की अपेक्षा राजनीति पर रहा है—चाहे कुर्सी की लडाई हो और चाहे हडताल और तालाबन्दी की बात रही हो । यह दुख की बात का विषय है आज भी हम दलबन्दी से बाहर निकल कर देश के विकास की दिशा मे नही सोचते है । मै कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे यहा चूकि पर्सपेक्टिव प्लानिंग का अभाव रहा है इसलिये क्षेत्रीय विषमता काफी बढी है और बढ रही है । इस क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करने का एक उपाय यह हो सकता है कि जो क्षेत्र अधिक विकसित हो चुके है, हमारे उद्योग मत्री जी और प्लानिंग कमीशन को एक बात तय करनी चाहिये कि, वह अपनी ग्रोस इन्कम से कम से कम 1 प्रतिशत धन जो अपेक्षाकृत पिछडे हुए क्षेत्र है उन के विकास के लिय रखे । यदि ऐसा नही होगा तो जो पिछडे हुए क्षेत्र है उद्योग की दृष्टि से वे सारे देश पर भार बन कर रह जायेंगे और विकसित क्षेत्रो के विकास मे भी रुकावट पैदा करेंगे ।

मै उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं जहा पर 60 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वन हैं और खनिज सम्पदा भी है । किन्तु खेद का विषय है कि नाम मात्र को भी कोई उद्योग धंधे वहा पर नही है । मेरे पास यहा पर एक रिपोर्ट है :

Report of the Working Group on Forest Development and Utilisation —'UP Hill Areas'.

जिस मे यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो का दो तिहाई सारा रेजिन मैदान की फैक्ट्रियो मे चला जाता है, विशेषकर बरेली मे जो पेपर मिल है जिस मे पूजी पतियो के शेयर्स है उस फैक्टरी को सारा रेजिन चला जाता है, लगभग सारा कच्चा माल मैदान के कारखानो का चला जाता है । कैम्फर कत्था और प्लाई वुड आदि जितने भी उद्योग धंधे मैदानो मे वन सम्पदा के बने है वे पहाडो से नीचे चले जाते है पहाडो में चूना है, जिम्मम है उस सब को वहा से दोहन कर मैदान मे भेजा जाता है ठेकेदारो, बिचौलियो के माध्यम से और पहाडो का बुरी तरह से शोषण हो रहा है । अभी देहरादून के पास विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है जो चूना पत्थर के मालिको ने वहा पर पैदा कर दी है, वहा पीने के पानी के श्रोत सुख गए है, गाव उजड गये है और लोगो के खाने के साधन समाप्त हो गये है ।

अभी उपमत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिये सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछडे हुए क्षेत्र हो या जन-जाति के क्षेत्र हो । किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि सारी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा दूसरे लोगो के विकास में जाती है और वहा के आदमी पहले की तरह पिछडे हुए है और गरीब है । पहाडी इलाको मे काफी ऊन होती है किन्तु उस के विकास के लिये हमारे पास कोई समन्वित योजना नही है । मै इस सबध में उद्योग मत्री जी और उन के उपमत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि चाहे कागज की कमी हो, सीमेंट की कमी हो, वह चाहे हड़तालों के कारण या बिजली के अभाव के कारण हो, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि

एक मंत्रालय का दूसरे मंत्रालय से तालमेल हो । तालमेल के अभाव में हम लोग चुप नहीं बैठ सकते । हम में आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिये । पहाड़ों में ऊन है, उस के विकास की योजना है । किन्तु उत्तर-काशी की ऊन जो विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार भारत में सब से बढ़िया होती है, वह ऊन पानीपत की फैक्टरीज में चली जाती है और वहां के लोगों को मैदानों से घटिया किस्म की ऊन खरीदकर तसल्ली करनी होती है । पहाड़ों में लोग भेड़ पालन करते हैं, लेकिन उन के लिये चरागाह की व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भेड़ों के चरान चुगान के लिये पास्चर लैंड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है । वहां जो जमीन अब तक थी भी वह भी धीरे धीरे समाप्त होती जा रही है । पहाड़ों का जो कच्चा माल है वह चाहे सहारनपुर का प्राइवेट सेक्टर का कागज का कारखाना हो या किसी दूसरी जगह के कारखानें हों उन सब को चला जाता है । इस प्रकार से पहाड़ों का शोषण पूर्ववत जारी है । चाहे पहाड़ी इलाका हो या जन जाति क्षेत्र हो या पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र हो, वहां जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है उसका वहीं समुचित उपयोग करके वहां के लोगों को लाभान्वित किया जाना चाहिये । वहां जो जन शक्ति है उसका आपको इस काम में उपयोग करना चाहिये ।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गढ़वाल और कुमायूं से इस बार विधान सभा की सीटें, जो 21 हुआ करती थीं वे घट कर 19 ही रह गई हैं । यह इसलिए नहीं हुआ है कि फैमिली प्लानिंग का असर वहां हुआ है, बल्कि इसलिये हुआ है कि जिन दिनों में सैंसस होता है पहाड़ का आदमी रोटी रोजी की तलाश में, बरतन मलने, घरेलू काम करने के लिए मैदान में आ जाता है और ऐसा करने के लिये उनको मजबूर होना पड़ता है । रोजी-रोटी की आवश्यकता उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिए उनको मजबूर करती है । इस वास्ते उनकी गिनती नहीं हो पाई । यह एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है कि वहां के आदमी को आप किस प्रकार से वहीं जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं ? जिस आदमी ने हाई स्कूल पास किया उसके वास्ते पहाड़ पर कोई साधन नहीं होता है । शिक्षा की व्यवस्था आप इस प्रकार की करें कि वहां के साधनों का वहीं रह कर वह किसी प्रकार से उपयोग कर सके और अपने पैरों पर वहीं खड़ा हो सके, पहाड़ों पर रह कर वह कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है ?

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के बारे में आप से हम बड़ी बड़ी बातें जब सुनते हैं तो वे बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं और मीठी भी । लेकिन जब वस्तुस्थिति को हम देखते हैं तो बड़ी मायूसी होती है । इस सम्बन्ध में नैशनल इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह भी कर दिया जाना चाहिये । 1956 के नैशनल इंडस्ट्रियल पलिसी रेजोल्यूशन में कहा गया था :

> "Only by securing a balanced and coordinated development of the industrial and agricultural economy in each region can the entire country attain higher standard of living."

यह जो पालिसी निर्धारित हुई थी इसका यदि ठीक तरह से पालन हो जाए तो कम से कम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का सुधार हो जाता है वहां बसे हुए गांवों के लोगों का विकास हो सकता है ।

केन्द्रीय तथा प्रान्तीय और फाइनेंशल इंस्टीट्यूशनज द्वारा बैकवर्ड एरियाज में सहायता की घोषणा की गई थी । किस प्रकार की सहायता की व्यवस्था है इसकी जानकारी किसी को नहीं होती है, वहां के इलाके के लोगों को नहीं होती है, और यहां तक कि जो वहां जिला उद्योग अधिकारी काम करता है उस तक को नहीं होती है और अगर होती भी है तो वह किसी को बताता नहीं है । जो इंसेंटिव आप देना चाहते हैं उसकी जानकारी लोगों को आपको करानी चाहिये । जिला स्तर से लेकर केन्द्रीय स्तर तक आपको सैमिनार्ज आयोजित करने चाहियें । देहरादून उत्तर प्रदेश का एक एजुकेटिड इलाका है । वहां काफी छोटे बड़े उद्योगपति हैं । वे लोग शटल काक

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पैन्यूली]

की तरह भागते फिरते है उद्योग भवन से शास्त्री भवन और वहा से मिनिस्ट्री आदि मे। लेकिन जो चीज उनको चाहिये वह मिलती नही है। कोयला नही है या रा मैटीरियल नही है तो वह परेशान होता है। इन सब मे तालमेल बिठाने के लिये जिला स्तर पर आप कोआर्डिनेशन मशीनरी का निर्माण करे या इस तरह का वहा सैट आप कायम करे ताकि उनके समय, पैसा और शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न हो। आज होता यह है कि कोई एक योजना बनाता है इडस्ट्री लगाने की तो जब तक वह उनको कार्यान्वित करने की स्थिति मे आता है दो साल के बाद तब उसको पता चलता है कि दो लाख जो लागत आनी थी वह अब चार लाख हो गई है।

पिछडे हुये इलाको का विकास इसलिए भी नही हो पाता है कि वहा इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर का अभाव रहता है। इसको उप मत्री जी ने स्वीकार भी किया है। मै पूछना चाहता हू कि कब आप वहा के लिए इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर तैयार करेगे? क्या दिल्ली के एयरकडीशन्ड कमरो में बैठ कर या लखनऊ कलकत्ता आदि—राजधानियो मे बैठ कर विकास की स्कीमे बनाएंगे? मै कहना चाहता हू कि स्कीम्ज को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आपको आन दी स्पाट जा कर देखना चाहिए। वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट भी सही होनी चाहिए। सब से ज्यादा जरूरत बात यह है कि जो लोग उनका अध्ययन करने है उनका भी रिओरिएटेशन होना चाहिए। उनको अच्छी तरह जा कर इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि किस क्षेत्र की क्या आवश्यकताए है, वहा पुश्तैनी रूप मे क्या-क्या कारोबार हो रहे है। पुश्तैनी उद्योग धंधे तो सब जगह समाप्त हो रहे है। जो नये उद्योग धंधे वहा कायम आप करना चाहते है उनके लिए वहा पर लोगो का एप्टीट्यूड नही है और जो उद्योग आप उन्हें अपनाने को कहते हैं। लोग उनको करना नही चाहते हैं। इन सब को आप को देखना चाहिए। अब इन सब बातो को आप देखते नहीं है तो बाद में आप कह देते है वहा के लोग कुछ करते नहीं हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि पहाडी इलाकों मे, पिछडे इलाको मे रिसोर्स बेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज और एम्प्लायमेंट ओरिएंटिड इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ आप अधिक ध्यान दें। ऐसा आपने किया तभी उन इलाको का विकास होगा।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग का यहा बहुत जिक्र हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह एक तरह का ह्वाइट एलीफैंट है। हमारे इलाके में उसका रोल नगण्य रहा है। मै एक छोटी सी मिसाल देता हू। हमारे यहा पर रेडीमेड कपडे बिकते है। वे मैदानो से अहमदाबाद आदि से बन कर आते और बिकते है। क्यो नही खादी कमीशन वही लोगो मे उनकी कोआपरेटिवज बनवा करके उन से रेडीमेड कपडे बनवाता है और वहां लोगो को अपने पैरो पर खडा करने मे मदद देता है। ईस्ट इडिया कपनी की तरह खादी कमीशन और खादी भण्डार पहाडो मे फैलता जा रहा है। खादी कमीशन को चाहिये कि शहद, लकडी, जडी बूटी आदि पर आधारित उद्योग धधो की वहा स्थापना करने के सिलसिले मे कदम उठाए। ये लोग भारी भरकम तनख्वाहे लेते है और एलाउंस भी इनको बहुत मिलते है। लेकिन उधर ये ध्यान ही नही देते है।

रेशम उद्योग का जहा तक ताल्लुक है मै आपकी तारीफ करता हू और बधाई भी देता हू कि आपने उसे उचित महत्व दिया है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के टस्सर के कोकून और चीन के टस्सर के कोकून से, उनके सम्मिश्रण मे क्रास ब्रीड तैयार की है। पता नही भारत का नर है या चीन का मादा है। जो नया कोकून निकला है कहते है कि यह बहुत बढ़िया है, इसका रेशम बढ़ीया होता है और ससार में उसकी बिक्री करके हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज, प्राप्त हो सकती है। रेशम उद्योग का काम ऐसा है कि लोगों को उससे काफी रोजगार मिल सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पर्वतीय इलाको में आप खास तौर से इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दें।

अपनी कंस्टिट्युएंसी के बारे में एक आखिरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। देहरादून में कालसी के पास सिमेंट के कारखाने की बात तीसरी योजना में कही गई थी। मुझे खशी है कि हिमाचल में पहले से एक सिमेंट का कारखाना था और वहां एक और दे दिया गया है। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के साधन जुटाने और प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का उपयोग वहीं करने और कारखाने बनाने की आपने योजना की है। मेरी आप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि आपने तीसरी योजना में सीमेंट के कारखाने को कालसी में नहीं लगया, चौथी में नहीं लगाया, अब पांचवीं में तो लगाएं। अगर सिमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया इसको नहीं कर सकती है तो कम के कम उत्तर प्रदेश की सिमेंट कारपोरेशन को ही आप लैटर आफ इन्टेंट दे दें ताकि वहां रोजगार के साधन बढ़ें और उस पिछड़े क्षेत्र का विकास हो।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, this ministry is in charge of the vital sector of the economy. This Ministry is in charge of an orderly development of industrialisation of this country. But, it is faced with two basic difficulties—one difficulty is the growth of monopoly houses in the country with the lopsided development and the other difficulty that it is faced with is the shortages. Unless these difficulties are solved, there cannot be any orderly development or planning of industrial development in the country.

The growth of monopoly is of historical origin because, business houses were in existence since a long time, by the time we gained Independence. There were getting licences because they had the know-how, resources and everything. Like a monster they grew and there is concentration of economic powers in their hands. We have passed the M.R.T.P. Act. But still, we are faced with the difficulties. We want more production. So, the only answer for this should be the rapid expansion of the public sector. But, then, the public sector takes time to come up. We want more production with certain restrictions being placed. What kind of restrictions can there be? You will see that under Sec. 27 of the M.R.T.P. Act, there is a provision according to which, the Central Government is empowered to direct the larger houses to shed a part of their shareholdings in industries so that their shareholdings would not be diluted. As far as public sector is concerned, I say that it should be allowed to expand in a big way, but the public sector is not doing that? In spite of our Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 the public sector is slow in expanding itself. And to-day we are faced with the difficulty of financial resources. Exerywhere we find that there are shortages—shortages of power, coal, cement, steel and everything. While I was in school, I read about the stone age—people using stone implements and later came Iron Age. When we come to Parliament, we learn about shortages of raw materials, shortage of finished products and so on and so forth. This is a world of shortages. That is all I can say. Shortage is worldwide phenomenon—not confined to this country alone.

I really wonder how the Ministry of Industrial Development will develop the industrialisation of the country.

Be that as it may, attempts are being made to increase the industrial development of the country. The Report has not given us the details as to how many medium industries have come up during the year under review and how many licences have been given to the larger houses. That would give us an idea whether the medium sector is coming up gradually which can be an answer to the monopoly houses in course of time. We would like to have the details in the Report on this aspect at least next year.

Sir, the Ministry is often criticised that the backward areas are not industrially developed. I do not see any reason why the Central Government or the Industrial Development Ministry be accused of industries not coming up in backward areas. The primary duty of

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

the State Government is to see that the areas which have been identified as gackward districts some infrastructure is prepared by them. If the infra-structure is there then it is open to the Central Government to insist on a person who applies for a licence to go to a backward district. In the absence of the infra-structure I do not see any reason why this Ministry should be blamed. Everyday we find the Minister is asked to explain as to why industries have not come up in the backward areas. The State Governments have to prepare the infra-structure. It is their responsibility. Then only we can accuse the Ministry.

The small scale sector is a redeeming feature of our economy. They are doing a good job. About 177 items have been reserved for the small scale sector. I had been dealing with this subject some years ago and I am very happy to see the progress of the small scale sector. But then the industrial estates were started in 1958 when Shri Manubhai Shah was incharge of the Industries Ministry. The industrial estates have come up in the country but all the industrial estates are in the urban areas. No industrial estate has been started in the semi-urban or rural areas. If these industrial estates are started in these areas they will serve two purposes. Firstly it will give employment potential to the man in the village. Secondly it would prevent people migrating to the urban areas and the rural economy will also be boosted. Therefore, the Ministry should take care to see that in further when industrial estates are set-up they are established in the rural areas so that it will help rural unemployment problem and also give strength to the rural economy.

Sir, it is very essential that every industry—whether a large house or a medium house—school be compelled to have a research and development wing. They should carry on research on their own so that they can improve on the processes of manufacturing these goods. USA is the first-rate power today not because of the military strength or the nuclear power but because of its advance in the field of science and technology. I am glad to know that the Government has entered into several agreements with the western and East European countries to get the technical know-how so that in course of time we should develop out own technology and utilise the same in manufacturing industrial goods. This is highly necessary because this will minimise losses and will also ensure the necessary quality control.

Finally, I would say a word about the private sector also We have no control the private sector as such, except in the matter of giving them licenecs. The private sector cannot go scot-free. Every day we have questions here about the public sector and the performance of private undertakings. but we connot put questions about the performance of private undertakings. This Ministry is implementing the Industrial policy Resolution which deals with both the sectors, and therefore, it should have a control over the performance of the private sector, and the private sector also should be made answerable to the Ministry not only regarding their performance but also about utilisation of capacity, about quality control, productivity and so many other things so that there will be proper growth. When the public sector is subject to so much of scrutiny by Parliament, the private sector also should be brought under the scrutiny of Parliament.

With these words, I support the Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Three more speakers are there on the list before me, Shri Giridhar Gomango, Shri Y. P. Mandal and Shri B. N. Bhargava. So, I am afraid the hon. Minister will have to start his reply at 4.40 p.m. or so. These three speakers may kindly confine themeselves strictly to the time-Limit of five minutes each.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of

the Ministry of Industrial Development as also the other Demands placed before the House. Since the time at my disposal is short, I shall make only three or four points.

Big industries are developing in the country and they contribute to the growth of economy. But when they are established in the forest areas and the tribal belts, where our trial people are living, they have a bad impact on them. The recommondation made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is that big industries should be established in the tribal belts, and if they are established, they should give proper chance to the tribals to work in the factories and to live in the factory areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to give all these facilities to the tribals in this regard.

Just now, Shri Jagannath Rao has pointed out that the ministry has no control over the private sector industries which are established in the various places. These private sector units also are not looking to the welfare of the tribals and the welfare of the society in general. You know, Sir, that water pollution and air pollution have been increasing in the country posing a health hazard to the people. I woould request the hon. Minister that he should issue instructions to the private industries to look into this matter and take steps to prevent water and air pollution.

The Fifth Five Year Plan will be starting from the coming financial year. I received a letter from the Planning Minister that there would be sectoral allocation from the various Ministries. There is a proposal for sub-plan for tribal areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the sectoral allocation from the Ministry of Industrial Development will flow into the tribal areas? My point is that let industries be established in the tribal areas not big industries but only small-scale industries. If big industries are established in tribal areas, then the tribal people will be deprived of the opportunity of getting employment since they have no technical skill or knowledge. So smaller industries should be started in the tribal belt, especially in the forest areas. There should be forest-based industries and agro-industries and other industries of a small nature by which my people will be benefited as a consequence of industrial development.

In conclusion, I would refer to some industries which are coming up in my constiuency, namely the calcium carbide plant in the Koraput district, the cement factory at Sunki, and the paper plant in Jeypore and the spinning mill at Rayagada. These four factories should come up in the Fifth Plan so that the employment opportunities to the people of the district will be higher than before.

I would like to know the allocation made in the Fifth Plan by the Ministry of Industrial Development to the tribal areas, and whether the State Government have submitted any report to the Ministry regarding the development of the tribal areas or not. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and do the needful.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट की डिमांड्स नम्बर 157-158 तथा माइंस और टैक्नोलाजी विभाग की डिमांड्स नम्बर 100 और 101 की पूरी पूरी ताईद करता हूं । इस के साथ ही मैं मिनिस्ट्री को बहुत बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने काफी नये इंसेंटिव्ज रूरल और बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए दिए हैं उन्होंने बहुत सुन्दर और इल्यूमिनेटिंग लिटरेचर बनाया है । मा० सदस्य डा० एल० एन० पांडेय साहब (जनसंघ) और मा० सदस्या पटेल साहब भी इस तरफ देखेंगे तो उन्हें उस से रोशनी मिलेगी । उन के दिल दिमाग में तो यह रहता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, डिस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है तो उन के दिमाग में तो हमेशा डिस्ट्रक्शन ही डिस्ट्रक्शन रहता है । हमें ऐसे विद्वान लोगों से उस शब्द की आशा

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

नहीं थी जब कि वह देश में इतनी चीजें होते हुए देख रहे हैं ।

श्री के० एल० नन्जप्पा साहब जो डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर थे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के उन्होंने अपने फोरवर्ड में कहा है :

"During this period of 1½ decades, we have made all these things but the problem, though formidable, has been constantly engaging the attention of Government".

5 लाख गाव हैं । गांवों मे एनर्जी की कमी है और जब यह सब बातें उन्होंने कही कि फारमिडेबल है उस के बाद दूसरी पंक्ति जब उन्होंने शुरू की तो कहा :

"Industrialisation of backward areas in a country like India is admittedly a difficult task".

मंत्रालय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि यह बड़ा टफ टास्क है 5 लाख गांवों को ठीक करना ।

सभापति महोदय, आप ने इस संबध मे बहुत काम किया, उस के लिए सारा देश आप का आभार मानता है और आप ने जो मेमोरेंडम दिया प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मुझे इजाजत दीजिए मैं उस की कापी (प्रतिलिपि) सदन के मेज पर रखूं, उस के साथ साथ मै एक दो पैराग्राफ उस मे से पढ़ना चाहता हूं । डा० कैलास (बम्बई क्षेत्र) घबड़ाएगे नहीं, आदरणीय सदस्य धामंकर जी (महाराष्ट्र) घबड़ाएंगे नही, दो एक बातें उस में ऐसी होगी जो उन को अच्छी न लगें । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स ने कहा :

"We must lodge our strong protest against the allotment of Rs. 2,000 crores for developing the twin city of Bombay".

आप बम्बई को बढ़ाइए, कलकत्ते को बढ़ाइए, मद्रास को बढ़ाइए, मगर आखिर इन गांवों का क्या होगा? पांच लाख गांवों का क्या होगा? उन के लिए तो आप ने कहा कि हम कुछ न कुछ करेंगे ।

I shall read another portion from the memorandum submitted by MPs from all the States to the Prime Minister and shall request the Chairman to allow me to lay the document on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may read the relevant portion, but whether it can be laid on the Table or not will have to be decided only according to the rules. I am not deciding it now.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : We have done this so many times with the special permission of the Chair. This is not the first time it is being asked.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is short. Please go on.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : "It is of the utmost importance that funds be provided for the backward areas. We demand at least Rs. 10,000 crores to be allotted from plan funds..."

हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब बड़े अनुभवी हैं और बहुत दिनों तक मद्रास जैसे बड़े राज्य के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहे हैं । ये जानते है क्या करना है । मै ने इन्हें केवल इशारा ही दे दिया ।

उस के बाद आप ने आल इंडिया बैंकवर्ड कान्फरेंस किया था । मैं गोमांगो साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि उस में हम लोगों ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए भी 16 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी और आप मुझे अनुमति दें तो मैं यह दोनों बहुमूल्य पत्र जो पचासी एफ० पीज के हस्ताक्षर से दिए गए हैं सदन की मेज पर रखूं*

ऐसा पहले हुआ है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है जो मैं करना चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप दें दीजिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय उस का निर्णय करेंगे ।

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रह मानता हूं और कृतज्ञ हूं ।

हमारे नगेन्द्र भाई ने कहा था कि उन का जिला छोड़ दिया गया है । मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह अपेंडिक्स नम्बर 2 में देखें, उन का जिला है मगर वह तीन हिस्से में बंट गया है मुज़फ्फरपुर, इसलिए वैशाली का तो आएगा ही । मैं जैसा देखता हूं लिस्ट आफ बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में तो उस में दिया है :

"List of backward districts eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions as on 31-8-1973".

अब मैं नार्थ बिहार की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । यहां करीब तीन करोड़ लोग रहते हैं । आज सैकड़ों मील चले जाइए सिवाय एकाध शुगर मिल के कुछ नहीं मिलेगा । गरीबी बेहद है । वे विरोधी दल के लोग लूटने का काम कराते हैं । जो भी धान का पौधा होता है मा० रामावतार की शास्त्री जी की पार्टी के लोग उस को लूटने की कोशिश करते हैं । अब मैंने सुना है कि भूसा से 15 परसेंट एडिबल आयल निकाला जायगा । उस के संबंध में कुछ लिटरेचर दें, कुछ करें ।

अब मैं बम्बई की तरफ आता हूं । वहां खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ कमीशन का हेड आफिस है । मैं सारे हाउस की इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूं, जब 20 हजार गोबर गैस प्लान्ट्स आप देना चाहते हैं, 5 लाख गांवों को सुधारने का आप न व्रत लिया है तो बम्बई में भी आफिस रखिए, बंगलौर में भी रखिए, हरयाना (चंडीगढ़) में भी रखिये बिहार में भी रखिए जहां लाइव-स्टाक (गोबर देने वाले मवेशी) ज्यादा हैं । मगर सारी चीज दखिए । मैंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी । उस चिट्ठी के जवाब में उन्होंने लिखा कि आप बम्बई भेजिए, बम्बई वाले पटना भेजेंगे, पटना वाले मधुवनी भजेंगे ।

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गांधी जी की वाणी सत्य हुई ।

Back to villages.

एक छोटी सी बात जो मैं सुब्रमण्यम् साहब से कहा चुका हूं, अनौपचारिक रूप से, उसे फिर यहां सदन में दोहराना चाहता हूं । समस्तीपुर पेपर पल्प के बारे में पृष्ठ 53 पर लिखा है ––शार्टफाल इन पेपर प्रोडक्शन । यह बात वह मानतें हैं । एक छोटी सी मिल समस्तीपुर में है हमारें यहां 'ठाकुर पेपर मिल है । उस की सच्ची तस्वीर मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । आई० एफ० सी० के चेयरमैन ने भी माना है कि 6-7 साल से वह बन्द है और कुछ हो नहीं रहा है । सारे बिहार के हिस्से में एक पेपर मिल है । मैं एक लाइन उस के बारे में बढ़ना चाहता हूं :

Page 53—Shortfall in paper production मुख्य मंत्री (श्री गफूर) " ...Hence, the whole matter is to be finalised in a day or two, and the IFC and BFC may also be informed." This is on the 10th November last, and today is March 27, 1974. Nothing has been done and I request the Minister to look into it. I am happy that I have brought this to the notice of one of the seniormost Ministers who had also been the Planning Minister, Mines and Mineral Minister, Food Minister, etc.

श्री बशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी अनुसंधान मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । देश के आर्थिक विकास में औद्योगिक विकास की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है । मैं विशेष तौर पर औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि देश में जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है उस को यह मंत्रालय ठीक प्रकार के समन्वित कार्यक्रम के द्वारा प्रभावकारी ढंग से दूर कर सकता है । उन का ध्यान मैं इन ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । यहां पर

सदन में बहुत से लोग कहते है कि राजस्थान के पूजीपति देश के भिन्न भिन्न दूर-दूर के भागो मे जा कर उद्योग स्थापित करते हैं। मगर क्या कभी यह ध्यान गया कि राजस्थान मे उस की पुरानी ऐतिहासिक परम्पराओ के कारण तथा अन्य कारणो से, कोई इन्फा-स्ट्रक्चर उपलब्ध नही था। इसी लिये वे सब पूजीपति देश के दूसरे हिस्सो मे जाते रहे और राजस्थान के अन्दर कोई उद्योग स्थापित नही कर पाये। वहा के रजवाडो का एक पुराना इतिहास है, उन राजे-महाराजाओ ने केवल अपने विलास की सामग्री के साधन वहा पर उपलब्ध किये लेकिन गरीबो के लिये किसी प्रकार की कोई भूमिका अदा करने की कोशिश नही की।

दूसरी ओर वहा प्रकृति का प्रकोप तो आप जानते ही है। एक साल के बाद दूसरे साल वहा भयकर अकाल पडता है। ऐसी हालत मे राजस्थान की जनता किधर देखे—"राम भी नाराज और राजा भी नाराज।" मै बडी नम्रता के साथ, परन्तु दृढता से आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान की जो समस्याए है, खास कर पिछडे इलाको की समस्याओ पर विशेष ध्यान दे। आप ने कुछ नार्म्स के आधार पर कुछ इलाको को पिछडा इलाका घोषित किया है। आप ने बताया है कि आप के मत्रालय को पिछडा इलाका घोषित करने का अधिकार नही है। राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर प्लानिग कमीशन उन को पिछडा इलाका घोषित करती है। मै आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जहा तक अजमेर का सम्बन्ध है या तो राज्य सरकार मे कोई गल्ती हुई है या आप के यहा निर्णय लेने मे कोई गल्ती हुई है। अजमेर ऐसा जिला है, जहा हर एक साल के बाद दूसरे साल अकाल पडता है। यह बात जरूर है कि अग्रेजो के शासन में 1947 से पहले चूकि वहा मजदूर काफी सख्या मे उपलब्ध थे, अग्रेजो ने वहा कुछ साधन पैदा किये, जिस से उस समय कुछ कारखाने लग गये, लेकिन यदि आज आप वहा की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय ले तो आप पायेंगे कि वहा की औसत आय बहुत कम है, इस लिये कि वहा छोटी छोटी जोते है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐसा निर्णय करते समय उस स्थान की औसत आय की क्राइटेरिया मान कर चलना चाहिये और उसी के आधार पर पिछडे क्षेत्रो की घोषणा होनी चाहिये। वरना इस से आगे बहुत दिक्कत आ सकती है, क्योकि ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे जहा कोई दूसरी पोटेन्यिेलिटी नही है, इस प्रकार डिस्त्रिमिनेशन होगा तो उस से विषमता की स्थिति पैदा होगी और उस के बहुत गम्भीर परिणाम होगे।

अब मै कुछ अन्य चीजो की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू —हमारे यहा विजयनगर मे एक लाइसेस मसौदा सिन्थटिक्स को दिया गया था लेकिन बाद मे उस को बदल कर वहा से 8 मील की दूरी पर लगाने की स्वीकृति दी गई। मैने इस सम्बन्ध मे मत्री महोदय को लिखा। उन्होने जवाब दिया कि राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर उस को 8 मील की दूरी पर बदल दिया गया। इस का कारण क्या था-नया स्थान बैक-वर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे है, जहा आप की तरफ से बहुत सारी सुविधाए उपलब्ध होती है। जिस वक्त शुरू मे उन्होने लाइसेस प्राप्त किया—उन को मालूम था कि वहा क्या क्या सुविधाये उपलब्ध है। लेकिन जब बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट की घोषणा हुई तो उन्होने अनेको कारण बता कर उस लाइसेस को बैक-वार्ड एरिया मे बदलवा लिया, जिस से सरकार के 5-7 लाख रुपये का चूर्ण हो गया। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे—जब पहले राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर उन को लाइसेंस दिया गया, उस समय वहा पानी भी उपलब्ध था और दूसरे साधन भी उपलब्ध थे। उन्होने बदलने के लिये जितने रीजन्ज दिये, उन के कोई मायने नही हैं—केवल बैकवर्ड एरिया का लाभ उठाने के लिये उन्होने ऐसा किया। —ऐसी चीजो की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहा मजदूर काफी होते है, बेकारी ज्यादा होती है, सरकार वहां इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट

बनाती है । लेकिन मै निवेदन करू—ब्यावर के अन्दर वहा के लोगो ने अपनी प्रेरणा से "इन्दिरा गाधी रूरल इडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट" बनाई । वहा राज्य सरकार के और दूसरे अधिकारी जाते हैं और उन के प्रयत्नो की बहुत सराहना की है, लेकिन उन को कोई सहायता या सहयोग नही मिलता है । अपने ही आधार पर वह चल रहा है । मत्री जी ने कहा कि हम लघु उद्योगो को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मै निवेदन करू कि ऐसे बहुत सारे नौजवान हैं जिन को सब से पहले तो सहायता प्राप्त करने मे ही बहुत कठिनाई होती है, उस के बाद न सिमेन्ट है और न दूसरी चीजे हैं । जब तक कोई पैकेज डील नही होगा, वे फ्रस्ट्रेट होंगे, उन को ब्लैकमार्केट की कठिनाइया से गुजरना होगा और उस के बाद जब उन का उद्योग स्थापित होगा तो आप स्वय समझ सकते है कि उन के अन्दर किस प्रकार का करैक्टर होगा ।

आज कई ऐसे उद्योग है जिन को रा-मैटीरियल नही मिल रहा है । वे ऐसे उद्योगो से रा-मैटीरियल ब्लैक मे खरीद कर अपना काम चलाते हैं जिन का कोई उद्योग ही नही है । आप थोडा इस की गहराई मे जाइये । अगर आप के पास कोई खबर भेजते है तो आप लिखते है कि इस को राज्य सरकार देखेगी । मै आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जब मै वहा जाता हू तो लोग मुझ से कहते है कि हम को रा-मैटीरियल नही मिल रहा है, लेकिन जो उद्योग स्थापित नही है उन से रा-मैटीरियल खरीद कर अपना काम चलाते हैं—आप उस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार कीजिये देखिये कि उन की क्या सहायता हो सकती है ।

अजमेर जिले के किशनगढ़ शहर मे किशनगढ गाटा-बादला उद्योग था जो 1963 मे स्थापित हुआ था । छोटी-मोटी, टूटी-फूटी मशीनें ला कर उन्होने उस को स्थापित किया और रा-मैटीरियल प्राप्त कर लिया । 1971 में उन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस भी मिल गया, यद्यपि वे उस को अवेल नही कर सके । आप इस की गहराई में जाइये—यह सब क्या हो रहा है । जो एन्टरप्रैन्यार सरकारी दफतरो मे चक्कर लगा कर, भेट-पूजा कर के लाइसेंस और रा-मैटीरियल प्राप्त करे, वह अपने उद्योग को अच्छी तरह से न ही चला सकता, उद्योग को चलाने के लिये तो उसे अपना पूरा समय उद्योग मे लगाना होगा । इस बात की गहराई मे जाने की जरूरत है ।

आज सीमेट की हमारे यहा इतनी कमी है । 1966 मे घोषणा की गई कि ब्यावर के आस-पास अच्छे किस्म का चूना पर्याप्त मात्रा मे उपलब्ध है—इस काम के लिये एक लाइसेंस साहू-जैन को दिया गया, लेकिन मोनोपली हाउस की वजह से उन को लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने मे विलम्ब हुआ । उस के बाद मै निरन्तर आप को लिखता रहा हू, कभी फाइनेन्स की दिक्कत होती है, कभी दूसरी चीजो की दिक्कत होती है । आप ने सीमेट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है —जब वहा चूने का बहुत अच्छे किस्म का पत्थर उपलब्ध है तो वहा पर यह उद्योग क्यो स्थापित नही हो रहा है । यदि निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर साहू-जैन अपना उद्योग वहा स्थापित नही करते है तो सीमेन्ट कारपोरेशन उस उद्योग को वहा स्थापित करे, परन्तु इस काम मे विलम्ब नही होना चाहिये ।

फौरन-कोलाबारेशन के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की एक निश्चित नीति है । फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन उसी हालत मे एलाऊ किया जाता है जब कि देश मे उस प्रकार के तकनीकी ज्ञान की कमी हो या वह ज्ञान न हो । मै आप के ध्यान मे यह बात लाना चाहता हू—वास्तव मे यह नीति बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन क्रियान्विति मे स्वार्थ के कारण उस नीति के पालन मे हस्ताक्षेप होता है तथा अनेको प्रकार की विषमताये पैदा हो जाती है । हमारे यहा अजमेर जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र ग्राम कुचील मे एक "माइक्रोनिक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज" है जो अपने यहा इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स

[श्री वशेश्वर नाथ भार्गव]

के सामान का उत्पादन करते हैं। 1973 दिसम्बर में जो यहां औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी उस में उन्होंने अपनी वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन भी किया था। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी आप ने बम्बई की एक फर्म "नलिन पी० सेठ, 5, हम्माम स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-1" को अमरीका की फर्म कैम्ब्रिज थर्मानिक कारपोरेशन, 445, कान्कर्ड एवन्यू, यू० एस० ए० के साथ कोलाबोरेशन एलाऊ किया। यह फर्म भी वही चीजें बनायेगी ऐसा कालाबोरेशन आप की नीति के विपरीत है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इन चीजों को आप गहराई मे जा कर देखने और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की सहायता करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति जी, मै आप का आभारी हू, आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, admittedly the country is passing through a very difficult period. The economy is under great strain. I am sure hon. members are aware that Government is not taking a complacent view of the situation. The *Economic Survey* presented to this House portrays the real situation in the economy and we have not tried to hide the facts. Therefore, it is nothing surprising that this situation was reflected in the debate in this House. When we are in difficulties, naturally we try to use some harsh words also. As far as I am concerned, I am not hurt by those harsh words. I take it as a spur, a whipping to me, to make greater efforts for the purpose of remedying the situation. Every member was concerned with the stagnation in industrial production, particularly since 1965-66, when a recession set in after two years of consecutive drought. We have not got out of that difficult situation, and even though there has been some spurt in industrial production in some years, the tempo of industrial production has not picked up to the extent necessary. In 1973 it has almost come down to zero per cent growth.

Very many hon. Members made, if I may say so, relevant points from their point of view. But if we have to get over the situation, we have to take an over-all view and find out what are the basic causes for the stagnation, and unless we remove those basic causes, even though we may attempt to take action here and there, ultimately we may fail to attain our objective of pushing up industrial production.

Particularly with reference to the experience we have gone through during the last two or three years, in my view the basic infra-structure which is required for industrial development and industrial growth is not adequate enough. Here when I refer to the basic infrastrucure, I mean the energy which is required for the purpose of running the industry. When I talk of energy, it is represented by two commodities, namely, coal and power. Of course, transport is also involved in it.

Unfortunately, in all these three areas we are not in a comfortable position, to put it nuldly, because one affects the other. For the pupose of power production, particularly in the thermal stations, we want coal. So, unless coal is proucced, we cannot have power production. Even if coal is produced, if it is not moved to the consuming point, the power cannot be produced. If we are not able to produce coal, we cannot run our railways. So, this becomes a vicious circle and this is where we have to concentrate The Government are trying to concentrate their attention to see that a more comfortable position is reached with regard to this basic infra-structure of coal, power and transport.

Unfortunately, it is not merely a question of technical difficulties. There are also human difficulties involved it, particualrly in the railways The problem is one of labour relations, which is a human problem. To the extent it gets deteriorated, every other section will get affected. Therefore, it is necessary for all of us, particularly Members of Parliament, to take note of this situation. I am mentioning this because just now a friend gave me a notice which has been

issued by the representatives of the employees in railways that they want to go on an all India strike. What will be the consequences of that for the country as a whole will to be realized. Of course, those who are interested in chaos and fishing in troubled waters might be happy. But this is going to create a very very difficult situation for the country as a whole and for the people, and I am sure for the poorer people all the more, because the rich people can manage any situation. So, this aspect will have to be kept in mind. It will be our continuous endeavour to see that this basic infra-structure is further improved. All possible measures are being contemplated or being worked out and their implementation will have to be done in a more effective and efficient way.

Then, on parallel with this, raw materials is important for industrial production. Steel is a general raw material, which can be considered almost a basic infra-structure for industrial production. Unfortunately, there also we are facing difficulties. In regard to non-ferrous metals, the production has fallen down and, particularly, the aluminium production has gone down. So, we have to meet the situation.

I think, a pertinent question was put by the hon. Member, Shri H. M. Patel, "Your Ministry is not concerned with all the commodities. How are you going to manage it ?" It is not possible to load all the commodities on one Ministry because it will break under the weight of it. Therefore, it has to be spread out in various Ministries. What is important is to have coordination amongst the various Ministries for the purpose of achieving results. That is why, recently, a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Trade has been constituted. On some occasions, the Prime Minister also, if necessary, presides over it. Generally, the Industrial Development Minister presides over it. There, all the various bottle-necks that arise between one Ministry and another Ministry are discussed and decisions taken in an expeditious manner. About things which would have taken months and months, because we discuss various problems across the table, we take decisions then and there.

One example before me is how a decision was taken in regard to production of steel in mini-steel plants. As regards mini-steel plants, till now, there was a restriction that they could produce only ordinary steel. They could not produce any special steel or alloy steel. We have got into difficulties particularly with reference to certain types of steel which we are not able to get from integrated steel plants because they are in small quantities and they cannot plan production of those types of steel. After a full discussion, we immediately took a decision that mini-steel plants should be allowed to diversify their production and that they could produce various types of steel according to their capacity and according to their capability also. It was possible to take a decision immediately. This decision was taken only a few weeks back.

We are trying to see that instead of the old procedure of one Ministry writing to the other Ministry and the other Ministry starting noting from down below, from the Section Officer, and finally, taking months to come to a decision, we take a decision immediately by having a discussion across the table. We are trying to get over it. I am not prepared to say that we have reached the maximum efficiency. But we are in the right direction. It is by a coordinated effort that we are trying to solve the problem.

One other factor also has come into prominence during the last three or four years that industry cannot function in isolation, that it is related to agriculture more than anything else, because many of the raw materials required for our traditional industries, particularly like, textile, jute, sugar and oil, have to be provided by agriculture. Whenever there is a failure in agriculture and the raw materials are not available, automatically, these industries get affected. In the same way, agriculture today cannot function without industrial backing because it is not subsistence agricul-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ture. The modernised agriculture requires various industrial inputs for the purpose of increasing production in agriculture. Therefore, it is no longer possible to look at agriculture in isolation or at an industry in isolation and take decisions on the basis of plans. "This is a completely agricultural sector; this is a completely industrial sector." On the other hand, we have to take a coordinated and a well-knit decision which will take into account all the sectors of economy as a whole.

17 HRS.

In the past, we always used to say that whenever there was failure of monsoon, the agricultural production was affected. But in the last two or three years, we have come to the position where, because of monsoon failure, industrial production has been affected. About 40 per cent of electricity is produced in the hydro-electric projects. In the past when the level of industrialisation was limited and the other uses of electricity were also limited, even during monsoon periods we were able to manage. But now when it has been stretched to the utmost limit, even when there is full production, it is not adequate. And when there is shortfall in the production of electricity, immediately it affects the inductrial production; the shortfall in the production of electricity affects not only industrial production but also agricultural production bacause a large number of pumpsets today are electricity-based. Therefore, this is the sort of situation in which we are placed today. And it is by taking a comprehensive view, by taking comprehensive decisions with regard to this, that we will be able to get out of the present situation.

Today we are faced with the problem of inflation and rising prices; whether there is justification or not, prices are rising every day. And if you look into the basic cause why this inflationary trend is so pronounced now, it is mainly because of stagnation in production whereas the money supply is increasing. When money supply is increasing, if, at the same time, production also had been increasing, perhaps this type of inflation would not have been there. Therefore, industrial stagnation and stagnation in agricultural production have contributed to the inflationary situation. They affect the economy as a whole. Therefore, today if we want to get out of this situation, we have to plan in such a way that we increase our production in all sectors, be it agricultural sector or industrial sector, again in the industrial sector, whether it is large scale sector or medium sector or small scale or village industries, whether it is public sector or private sector or joint sector. This is the position with which we are confronted today. If, for any reason, the production lags behind, to that extent, naturally, the adverse factors in the economy will get more intensified and the position will become more and more difficult.

It is in this context that we have to view our industrial policy also. I think, the hon. Member belonging to the CPM party, who initiated the discussion, made a charge that there has been shameless retreat with regard to industrial licensing. I thought I had explained in this very House the stand that the Government have taken with regard to industrial licensing. The February 1973 publication has made this position definite that larger houses and the foreign-owned companies can enter only particular areas.

AN HON. MEMBER : The core sector.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : You may call it core sector or basic sector.

As I was saying, the larger houses and foreign-owned companies can enter into those areas which are more capital-intensive, which have long gestation period and which require greater expertise for the purpose of putting up those industries. It is not as if, simply because larger houses are entitled to enter these industries, automatically they are given preference. On the other hand, if there is a competition between a medium entrepreneur and a larger

house, the medium entrepreneur is selected. It is only when the medium entrepreneur is not aailable and the production of the commodity is essential for the economy that we consider either a larger house or a foreign-owned company. I would like to illustrate this with reference to cement industry which we administer in our Ministry. I think, Mr. H. M. Patel made this point; at one stage we were surplus in cement but suddenly we have gone into a state of deficit, and he asked why this had happened It is mainly because we thought that this had now become a common technology. Anybody can adopt it and, therefore, why should this be given to the larger houses? Therefore, in my view, we rightly took the decision at the time that we may try to release this industry from the larger houses participating in it and give it to the medium enterpreneurs of others who would come into the field. But, unfortunately, for two or three years nobodyelse would come forward and, therefore, a sort of stagnation set in. Then again, we reviewed the situation. It is not a charge in the policy resolution as such. This was an *ad-hoc* decision taken by the Cabinet and, therefore, the Cabinet again reviewed it and said, 'If you want to get out of this situation. it looks as if we will have to consider applications from the large houses' Even then what did we do for the purpose of 12-13 million tonnes of cement which we have got to produce during the Fifth Plan? First we said. 'What is our capacity in the public sector Cement Corporation?' And we made a realistic assessment and, we did not stop there. We added a little more than what we thought would be the capacity of the Cement Corporation and loaded it on the Cement Corporation first. Hence, as the hon. Members mentioned, six new projects came—2 in Madhya Pradesh, 3 in Andhra and other things also were mentioned. After that we gave preference to the State Industrial Development Corporations. Proposals from them for plants in the joint sector with other private entrepreneurs were given second priority. The third priority was given to such applications which came from houses which were not considered to be larger houses but medium houses. It is only after that and when there was still a ramnant we had to take a decision. Shall we face a scarcity or shall we import cement from elsewhere or shall we ask the larger houses to produce it ? Then, we thought that a rational decision in this situation would be not to depend upon imports or to face a scarcity but to make use of the larger houses for the purpose of filling the gap with regard to cement.

The same process was gone through with regard to paper production also. Now, at the level of 40,000 tonnes we have to invest Rs. 30 to 40 crores. Here also, we have now a Paper Corporation and in the Paper Corporation we have also brought in a new management. It has been possible for us to get the best man available in the paper industry. He was functioning in the private sector and we have brought him as the Chairman of our Paper Corporation. This is a healthy development which is taking place to-day for many top-level executives whom we consider to be very efficient managers, are giving up large salaries like Rs. 7000 or Rs. 10,000 and in certain cases even Rs. 12,000 and are coming over to the public sector management, receiving only Rs. 3000 or Rs. 3500. Here also as a rule we cannot go beyond the salary of a Secretary. That is how there seems to be some sort of a sanctity that nobodyelse should get a higher salary than the Secretary. But, in spite of that, many private sector management people come, not the capitalists as such but the professional managers are coming over to the public sector and therefore, in the Paper Corporation also we loaded this Corporation also we loaded this Corporation as much as possible. It is only after that we tried to find out to whom else we should give.

In that connection, I think a mention was made about the functioning of the Nepa Mills and how by just changing one man at the top we will change the whole situation. This has happend not only in the Paper Corporation but this has happend in many other units also, provided you put the proper man at the top. The whole situation dramatically

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

changes. I can give umpteen instances in the public sector. One instance which is a very remarkable thing is the Heavy Electricals. Within two years the situation has dramatically changed. The Hardwar unit which was a lame jack is now a healthy unit going forward form strength to strength. So also is the Bhopal unit and Hyderabad unit; so also is the Trichinopoly unit and...

AN HON. MEMBER : Instrumentation Limited.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : National instruments in Calcutta. We just changed it. It is now 160 per cent increase of production in one year. What was losing at the rate 40 lakhs have broken-even already. Somebody mentioned about the Hindustan Photo Films. No doubt it is going through very difficult period but I want to assure this House that it is not a question of obsolete technology. It is a question of inefficient management till now and that is why we have changed the management and just within a few months after change of the management healthy results have started coming in.

DR. KAILAS : Cement and steel is not available in NEPA Mills. Why should the public sector also stand in the queue as the private sector ? That was our difficulty, Sir.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We are taking care of it. To be particular, the industrial project will not suffer for want of them I will come to this aspect immediately, that is to say, with regard to the steel shortage and the cement shortage. So, this is now the picture is easing and therefore while there had been stagnation, I want to point out that because of the changes taking place in the public sector, in this dark horizon there is a silver lining particularly in respect of the functioning of the public sector projects.

During 1973 there was no growth in the general industrial production but as far as public sector projects were concerned, there was 7.6 per cent growth during 1973 as compared to 1972. But in this 50 per cent weightage is given to IOC. If you remove that then the growth is about 17 per cent. This is the sort of development that is taking place within the public sector and therefore I want to give the assurance to the hon. Members that we are giving priority to public sector projects. We have made them more efficient so that there may be more and more justification to establish further industries in the public sector. That is how we are looking at it and fortunately as far as the public sector projects are concerned, no longer can the accusations be made that they continue to make losses. They have turned the corner. They are making profits. And I want to assure the House that this profits is going on increasing from year to year

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : By converting loans into equity the public sector has shown a profit. It is merely a book-entry.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not with reference to financial profits alone that I am talking I am talking with regard to utilisation in road terms, how much we are producing. Therefore it is not a question of mere juggelery, it is actual, physical production, and how much they are producing in a particular industrial unit in the past, and how much they are producing today. So, as far as the public sector projects are concerned, with this improved management as a whole and improved management personnel we will continue to make progress Of course there are certain limitations with regard to expansion of the public sector and every industrial activity because it is just not possible. Let us stabilise this increase, then you can go further.

And then the question of nationalisation comes now and then and then one asks, why don't you nationalise all the 75 or 80 industrial course. Sometimes the trouble starts as soon as you nationalise. This is the case. This cannot be done unless such conditions are created there. If you are getting rid of you troubles well and good. But what is the use of advising that you go on and nationalise more and more

and inviting more and more trouble?

This is the sort of thing, particularly, the hon. Members from this side of the House will have to take note of. If they are really interested in the nationalisation, let them make the public sector projects and other nationalised projects a success. That can be done provided they give their wholehearted cooperation with regard to the labour relations.

On the other hand they want to play politics more and more, particularly, in the public sector projects. Those persons who plead for the public sector projects are most prominent in playing politics in the public sector projects This is the position with which we are concerned. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members of my party also to make a note of this thing if they are saying that larger houses should be immediately liquidated —I wish we are in such a position—we should be in that position. Unfortunately we are not in that position. So, till then, we have got to utilise these larger houses in certain areas at least for more and more production. When we talk that others should come and take over the production of various commodities, it just does not happen overnight unless we create circumstances for the purpose of helping the new entrepreneurs, particularly, the middle and smaller men. Unfortunately, these facilities were not available to them till now. That is why we have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Bhatt. He is the Chairman of the Investment Centre. That Committee has made recommendations with regard to the various steps to be taken in regard to new institutions, consultancy services by the financial institutions in the States. We have already circulated a list to the State Governments and we discussed the same with them at the Industries Minister's Conference. Therefore, during the Fifth Plan, we should create more and more conditions for enabling the newcomers' being introduced in the field so that they become more and more broadbased rather than getting concentrated in a few hands. That is how we are going to get over the difficulty. Ultimately we will have to have some sort of control over the private sectors, particularly, over the larger houses. In the national interest it has to be done. That is under the consideration of the Government. I am not in a position to tell you what positive steps we are going to take because, it is still in the process of consideration. That is very much in our minds. It is in that context that I want you to look into the 1974 projects. Some people accuse us of an optimistic view being taken. Optimistic view is also taken subject to certain conditions. Take for example the industrial production which is stagnating. I asked the office to make an assessment of the industries which constitute the industrial production index. You all know that this was on the basis of the industries that existed in the year 1960-61. Public sector undertakings' production did not come into the index of industrial production. We are making a new exercise to base the index on the industries that existed in 1968. Perhaps, the hon. Members might ask me as to why is it then that we are talking in terms only of traditional industries and other industries that came into existence upto 1960-61.

With regard to this, we find no imports of raw materials are required for industries which contribute to 63% of the industrial growth according to the weightage given. That all depends upon the availability of indigenous rew materials. There is no question of the raw materials becoming scarce at all because of the foreign exchange situation. If that be so, then we should be able to break the coal position, power position as also transport position which we have got to-day. Otherwise, the nation itself will break down. With the increased availability of raw materials like cotton, jute, sugar-cane and various other things, the production is bound to go up. That is why I say that taking into account the difficulties experienced in the matter of foreign exchange, about which I shall deal a little later, we have taken an optimistic view. And if we are able to manage this sector, at least, in the proper manner, we would

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

be able to show a better level of industrial production and a better industrial growth. It is on that basis we have taken an optimistic view. Some hon. Members feel we should give the most pessimistic view and make people more frustrated. We have to point out to the optimistic points of view which could be taken and the steps to be taken for implementing that. That is more important rather than saying you have taken an optimistic view. We will see that steps are taken to increase the production of coal, steel, transport and power.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : How can you manipulate the monsoons?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The production of power will increase from 600MW to 1000MW.

It is a question of managing this system so that we may not further deteriorate. So, it is not a wishful thinking alone but it is based on broad facts. I agree that there will have to be a better management of the system.

Sir, mention was made about the new industrial licensing procedures and many Members complained that the old delays have continued. I am sorry to say that they have not looked into the facts. Since this new arrangement came into effect from 1st November a weekly review of the situation is made. When we say it should be disposed of within 90 days it is not just 90 days and then left the whole system to drift at the end of the 90 days. For every step we have fixed a time-limit and within the time-limit they have to—whether it is DGTD or other sister Ministries or the Textile Commissioner—send their assessment. Fortunately, during the last five months the system has been keeping to its target and about 95 per cent of the total applications have been disposed of before 90 days time-limit. The remaining five per cent will be cleared in the next few weeks. So, it is no use saying it is only a paper scheme. I am quite confident that this 90 days time-limit and 150 days time-limit for MRTP applications can be kept up and will be kept up.

I know the hon. Members are concerned about the pre-November applications. As on 1.11.1973 when we introduced this system there were 3848 pending application, and by 1.3.1974 this has been reduced to 2071. They have been disposing of 300 to 350 applications per month. This is the rate they have kept up If we go in the same way the remaining 2071 applications could be disposed of in the next 6 months. Of course, some hard cases will keep on hanging but by and large these applications would be disposed of . Then it is a routine of the new indust ial procedures keeping to this 90 days limit. It is not merely issuing a paper which is important. After all, of this paper can solve the problems, we can issue any number of letters of intent and any number of licences also and say that we have issued so many papers and therefore the problem is solved. Unfortunately till now we had not kept track of what was happening to these papers, and that was how some people were able to corner it also by getting a Letter of Intent and sitting over it for years together so that other also did not come into the picture. Now, we have made it obligatory for every Letter of Intent and licence, in fact, we have provided a form along with that where the person has to give an account of the steps taken during those six months. If they do not provide the statistics, it means that they are not taking steps; then, we would cancel the letter of intent or the licence and we give them an opportunity to explain why they have not done it. So, continuous monitoring from the time of the issue of the paper till it goes into production and becomes a production unit has been built into this new procedure. This is how we are trying to see that not merely there is expeditious disposal of applications but the applications come to fruition as producing units. This is the sort of transformation which has come about, and I am sure that there are many faults and deficiencies in the functioning of my

Ministry and I am quite conscious of them, but still not the sort of deficiencies which some Members from Bihar had talked about and regarding which he had also levelled all sorts of charges there. I wish he has a better view and he takes a more reasonable view of the steps taken within the Ministry. If he could give me instances and point out any injustice done to anybody or any wrong which is happening anywhere, I am prepared to take immediate steps.

AN HON. MEMBER : A single Member from Bihar.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : But even a single Member counts, particularly when he speaks here. Perhaps, he has been briefed by somebody else; otherwise, he cannot speak like this. Therefore, there are interested parties to brief in that way. But if he really feels that there is something wrong, I am prepared to sit down with him and discuss the matter.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : Why attribute motives to Members ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Various suggestions were made, particularly by my hon. friend Shri K. S. Chavda. He made a very useful suggestion from his point of view and asked why diversification should not be allowed so that everybody could be allowed to increase production by 40 per cent which according to him should not be allowed to the foreignowned companies but to everybody also including the large houses.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : My point was this.....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Let him kindly hear me. After that, he can get up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : There is a wrong understanding regarding the point that I had made.....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have understood him fully.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I shall put my question after he replies.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As a matter of fact, we have given even now 25 per cent diversification with regard to the various industries permitting them to increase their production by 25 per cent, and that is applicable particularly to select industries, as far as the larger houses and foreign companies are concerned; they are not allowed to expand in all sorts of industries they are having but only in certain specific industries, and it is only on that basis that this diversification and increase in capacity by 25 per cent has been allowed. The hon. Member seems to think that instead of 25 per cent it should be 45 per cent. So, it is only a question of degree, but in principle it has been accepted.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Why has this concession been given to foreign firms and large industrial houses under press note No. 3(3/165) CS-III dated 27-7-1969 ? I have written a letter to him already. That is why I am referring to that ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I cannot remember these obliques and dashes off hand. I shall look into it

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the case of detergents, expansion has been allowed very recently to the Lever Brothers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not merely the number of applications which make the position a little bit optimistic but I have got some figures also. There is no evidence from the various indicators that we have that the pace of new investments incoming up is showing an increasing trend. In the first eleven months of 1973-74, capital goods imports were approved of for Rs. 152 crores as compared to Rs. 113 crores in the corresponding period of 1972-73. In the first six months of 1973-74, 1,824 companies were registered with total authorised capital of Rs. 554 crores as against 1437 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 176 crores in the first half of 1972-73.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The term-lending institutions, IDBI, ICICI and State Finance Corporations sanctioned loans for Rs. 178 crores and made disbursements for Rs. 111 crores in the first half of 1973-74 as compared to Rs. 137 crores sanctioned and Rs. 79 crores disbursed in the first half of 1972-73.

Therefore, the investment climate also has, in my view, improved, to a certain extent.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You have not replied to my point.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : A point was made with regard to financial institutions, that they take their own time. That is why now they are linked up with new industrial licensing procedures also. Once in a month, they come over to Delhi, sit along with our Secretariat officers and try to find out what are the capital goods clearances which have to be made and on what basis so that loans could be sanctioned on an expeditious basis. Therefore, a certain co-ordination and linkage has been brought into existence with the licensing procedure machinery particularly with regard to capital goods.

This development has got to take place keeping in view the need for bringing about regional balance. This is a well-accepted principle. But unfortunately, it has not been possible to achieve it. Particularly when we take measures for the speedy implementation of projects, we have to see that this balance is restored. We are very conscious of it, but here there is competition for the purpose of getting districts declared as backward. I wish a mere declaration of backwardness could solve the problem. The fact is that in spite of this declaration, the progress made has not been quite satisfactory.

Even though over the years I find that the number of licences/letters of intent with reference to backward areas has been increasing, it has only creepingly increased, not in a very dynamic way. Therefore, we have to take into account the factors which contribute to the hesitancy of industry to go to these backward areas. This is where the growth-centres concept is an important point.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why not use the licensing procedure as a leverage ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : You can. You can take the horse to the water, but cannot force him to drink. Unless some facilities are available, you cannot expect them to just go there and establish industry on virgin land. That is why the concept of growth centres has been accepted. We are working out projects in these backward areas, identifying growth centres and providing infra-structures facilities for the purpose.

In this connection, I want to make one thing quite clear. Just pushing one big industry into a backward area is not going to remove its backwardness. If that were so, Bihar should be the most developed State because we have got so many big public sector industries located there. Among the States, Bihar has the largest number of public sector units

SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA (Saharsa): South Bihar, not North Bihar.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Take South Bihar. But is it reflected in progressiveness or advancement ? Absolutely not. Therefore, to think in terms of pushing a few industries into backward areas and making them advanced will be to indulge in an illusion. That is why more comprehensive development is required. That can happen only on the basis of area development, agricultural development, development of industries based on agricultural raw materials, processing of agricultural materials producing the various inputs required.

The finest example for us to follow—we need not go to Sweden or other foreign countries—is the pattern of Punjab. Even though there is no worthwhile big public sector industry located in Punjab today, it has the highest per

capita income which in the last ten years it has doubled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : They are the best human material.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We should also try to become a little better human material instead of blaming others. This is what has got to happen. While the human material may be inadequate, we can at least copy what has been done by others.

Therefore, this is how we have got to approach the subject. In that also, as I am going to speak later, we are going in for improved science and technology which will help backward areas in getting over their backwardness.

With regard to the small scale industries, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, coir industry and other such industries, my colleague has dealt with them elaborately, and therefore, I am not going into those things now. As I have already stated with regard to the public sector projects in my own Ministry, they are all picking up. No doubt there are some sick babies and we are trying to nurse them, but on the whole, as I have already stated, the public sector is projecting a much better image now.

I will now come to the other important subject, namely, science and technology. I am glad that at least a few Members took notice of this very important aspect of industrial development. I think Dr. Kailas started the process and then Shri Jagannath Rao and a few others also mentioned about it. Ultimately, it is not by getting technology imported, if necessaary in the initial stages, that any nation is going to become industrially advanced. If today there are countries which have made advance in the industrial sector and the agricultural sector also, it is a reflection of their scientific and technological competence, and as long as we continue to be scientifically and technologically incompetent, comparatively, then, to that extent, however much we may take measures, the development cannot match the requirements. That is why we have given importance to the development of science and technology, not the general development of science and technology, but science and technology for the purpose of reaching our socio-economic goals. This is the exercise which the National Committee on Science and Technology has made. I do not know how many Members had looked into it. Only yesterday I laid on the Table of the House the first and second volumes of the draft plan on science and technology. I would request the hon. Members, at least such of the Members as are interested in it to take hold of the volumes, go through them and I am sure this is the first exercise which is likely to bring out the defects and deficiencies and I would like to have the suggestions from the hon. Members with regard to this. I am circulating it to the entire scientific community also for the purpose of getting their suggestions. Nearly 2,000 scientists and technologists were involved in evolving this plan. It is not just an exercise of ten wise men. On the other hand, experts in every field were assembled and they have given us the plan with regard to each sector. Nearly 2,000 scientists and technologists were involved in it.

Today, what is important is, what priority we are going to give to the development of science and technology, because, in our difficult situation where resources are scarce, we seem to think that perhaps this is a luxury expenditure. On the other hand, it is only the application of science and technology which would enable us to utilise whatever resources we have to the maximum advantage. It is from that point of view that we have to approach the science and technology plan and it is from that aspect that the NCST draft plan. will have to be looked into.

I would like to place before the House certain high-lights with regard to this science and technology plan. What are the priorities we have given in it ? The first point is,—It is not because I was

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the Minister of Food and Agriculture for some time that I say this—in our economy, agriculture has got a pre-eminent place, and without that, we are not going to make any progress whatsoever. Therefore, we have given importance, as far as science and technology is concerned, to agriculture as the first priority. In that, it is not merely a question of more and more production. In our country, we produce, as a matter of fact, enough. If we avoid the wastages that happen after the harvest, we will be a surplus country. Even a very optimistic estimate shows that in foodgrains we lose about 10 million tonnes by way of wastages at various points. Therefore, post-harvest technology is as important as the technology preceding it. That is the main areas to which we have given emphasis.

The second area now is fuel and energy. As you all know, a new situation has come about because of the oil crisis. In my view, this is a blessing in disguise. I told another audience, a scientist audience, that wherever we were in a position to get cheap articles from abroad, we have been lulled into sleep and later on we have come into trouble.

We had PL 480 foodgrains. Therefore, we did not attach sufficient importance to the development of agriculture because we were getting cheap food from abroad. Somebody produced it for us and we got it here. Till we took a decision that we would get out of this and launch a new programme of modernising agriculture on the basis of application of science and technology our agriculture continued to be subsistent agriculture, without the necessary

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to seek a clarification The total allocation for research and development has not been even .5% of the GNP. Would you insist that....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let me elaborate this a little bit, before I come to that point.

In the same way, in 1962-64, when I was in charge of Mines and Metals, we took up various projects in the development of production of coal and utilisation of coal by gasification, low temperature carbonisation etc. But, all that were put into cold storage because crude oil was available at 80 cents a barrel. Because crude oil was available at 80 cents a barrel, we did not attach importance to exploration of our own resources in this country We thought this will be more costlier. Now, we have been taken unawares.

Take for example Cotton. Sudanese cotton or Egyptian cotton was available at Rs. 1500 per tonne. Since we were able to get high staple cotton from abroad at a cheap price, we did not attach importance to the development of production of cotton. But, it is now Rs. 16,000 per tonne. The development in the production of cotton is much of relevance now, than ever before That is why, new varieties are coming up.

We thought that since there are other rich nations which have achieved higher levels of scientific research and development, we could just make the payment and take the knowhow. In my view, it is this attitude which has brought about—this is one of the contributing factors—industrial stagnation. As a nation, we did even have the competence to absorb the technology that we were importing. We were not able to adapt the technology for the raw materials available within the country. We always became dependent on imported components or imported raw materials. This is how, we have become more and more not self reliant, but, dependent on foreign sources. Therefore, if you think in terms of cutting foreign aid, you are not going to achieve this by just your resolution. It is only by development of science and technology that you would be able to do this.

Therefore, now, we have given importance to the development of coal technology, so that we could use coal, as much as possible, as a source of energy

and as a fuel. We have also to develop various other alternative sources of energy. For example, solar energy. It was just a toy which was being used for coooking and other purposes. The whole world is now realising that perhaps this is one of the sources of energy, which could be channelised in a very big way. We should take up this work also. Then, there is tidal energy, geothermal energy and various other developments in the field of energy and fuel.

After that, we have given importance to, what we call, in house research and development for each industrial unit for the purpose of increasing production, improving technology, adapting the technology and further developing that technology so that they are able to reach higher levels of technological efficiency. So, this is how we have planned taking into account the requirements. In this also, we are moving into collaboration with other countries. Till now, we were getting collaboration in the field of industrial development. We took knowhow and equipments from abroad and established industries here. Instead of that, we have moved into the area of collaboration in the field of science and technology and research and development. We have entered into very meaningful and extensive agreements with USSR and other socialist countries, France, West Germany, U.K. and various other countries which are in a position to help us and willing to help us. From a period of industrial collaboration, we are moving into a period of scientific and technological collaboration for development within our own country, because if we start doing everything anew, it will take perhaps another generation. Therefore, we should take advantage of the advances which have already taken place and build upon them. This is how the science and technology plan has been finalised with regard to each sector of industry. The whole area has been divided into 24 sectors, each sector having been further divided into sub-sectors. This is how it is placed before the House in two volumes. To back this up, we have got a huge amount of printed literature—a cartload of it—and only members interested in each area would get it. I am glad some of the publications are selling like hot cake. A large number of copies of the *Chemical Industry—Draft Plan* have been sold away.

Mr. Dandavate asked, what are the financial magnitudes of this and what is our target with regard to the expenditure on R & D? As a matter of fact, at Government level a policy decision has been taken with regard to the global requirements also that every country should spend at least 1% of its GNP for R & D activities. It is from that point of veiw that we identified in the NCST projects worth Rs. 1725 crores. But unfortunately the resources are not adequate and therefore, this has been pruned to Rs. 1033 crores. Fortunately, our scientists have given priorities. They have worked out, if this is the resources, these should be taken. If the resources are short, these should be left out and these should be taken up. Like that priorities A, B, C etc. have been indicated. This is how we are going forward. I am little disappointed because as against Rs. 1033 crores, only Rs. 100 and odd crores have been given for 1974-75. But I am quite confident of persuading the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and various other ministries that we should expand our area of scientific and research activities because that alone would save us from stagnation and dependence on foreign countries and make us a self-reliant, prosperous and dynamic nation. Ultimately it is the human material which counts. Fortunately, in the area of science and technology, we have the highest talents available not only in the country but functioning outside also. Often it is asked, why can't we get back all our scientists from abroad? As a matter of fact, it is not as if they are getting 20,000 or 30,000 dollars abroad and that is why they do not went to get back. They are not coming because there are not job oportunities for them. It is not our intention to ask every scientist abroad to return. We have to identify the talent available and see

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

in what area he can function. Then we should see whether that area is relevant to our plan. In that relevant area, it will be our endeavour to get back all our young men who are abroad to help the country to go forward. The future is hopeful not mainly because of the political complexion with which we are faced. It is mainly because of the large reservoir of scientific and technological talent which we have, which give us a new hope that we would not only be able to survive but march forward.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will you allow diversification to Indian firms with minor balancing euipment and imported raw materials to the tune of 40% of the liceqnsed capacity for conversion of obsolete items into new articles

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAMI : We are interested in the Indian sector. It is not as if we are fond of the foreign sector and Mr. Chavda alone is interested in the Indian sector. We are giving all assistance to the Indian sector. It is not 40% but 25%. I will consider whether this can be further improved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some cut motions, all in the name of Dr. Sardish Roy. I will now put cut motions Nos. 29 to 45 to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN : I will now put the demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57, 58 and 59 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the damands relating to the Department of Science and Technology to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 99, 100 and 101 relating to the Department of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below-Ed.]

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development.' "

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,27,37,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries.' "

DEMAND NO. 59—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,52,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 44,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'"

DEMAND NO 99—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4 96,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,10,40,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology''

DEMAND NO 100—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not ecxeeding Rs 10,44,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Survey of India."

DEMAND NO 101—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,10,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

17.53 HRS.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 60 to 62 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for which six hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO 61—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,98,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,72,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,99,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 14,68 33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Broadcasting'."

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may please do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

[Failure to fulfil the assurances to bring forward legislation for diffusion of Newspaper ownership (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reasons why the proposed scheme for diffusion of Newspaper ownership has been abandoned and instead a new scheme *viz.* "de-linking" of newspapers from big business houses is now being proposed. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcast ing be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Keeping stranglehold of the big business houses on the newspapers intact through backdoor.(3)]

"That the demand under the head Information and publicity be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to fulfil assurances regarding setting up of a small newspaper finance corporation (4)]

"That the demand under the head Information and publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to radically change the DAVP advertisement policy in order that the small and medium newspapers can derive maximum benefit out of these advertisements. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Information and publicity be reduced by Rs 100."

[Conversion of the Press Information Bureau into a propaganda machinery of the Party in power and suppression of the views expressed by the opposition parties. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Information and publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Press Information Bureau.(7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Severe crisis faced by the small and medium newspapers due to acute shortage and high prices of news-print.(8)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs 100"

[Favouritism shown towards big newspapers in regard to allocation of news-print quota.(9)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity by reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to re-introduce the price-page schedule (10)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop black marketing in news-print by the big newspapers.(11)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to advise big newspapers in the country to publish balanced news of Parliamentary debates by reflecting the views of all shades of political opinion(12)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be redued by Rs. 100."

[Quantum of financial assistance given to each of the news agencies, big newspapers and other mass media in the country (13)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Award of three years' sole advertising agency to M/s. National Advertising and Publishing Housing, Calcutta for "Betar Jagat" and "Akashi".(14)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[All-India Radio acting as a mouthpiece of the Party in power.(15)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Broadcasting of distorted and motivated news from the All-India Radio (16)]

That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to give proper publicity by All-India Radio in its feature "To-day in Parliament" to the speeches made by opposition members in Parliament.(17)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Corruption, favouritism and nepotism in the AIR (18)]

'That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for converting the All-India Radio into an autonomous Corporation (19)]

DR LAXMINARAIAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) I beg to move .

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to convert AIR into an autonomous corporation (20)]

' That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re 1 "

[Favouritism shown by Government in giving advertisements to newspapers (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of discrimination in giving advertisements to 'Nai Duniya', 'Nav Bharat' and 'Swadesh' the daily newspapers of Madhya Pradesh.(22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Brdadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Utilisation of All India Radio in favour of the ruling party instead of making it a people's voice.(23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure m providing newsprint to the newspapers (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re 1."

[Delay m setting up radio station in backward areas such as Bastar in Madhya Pradesh (25)]

'That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Need to re-organise Press Information Bureau (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fulfil the reasonable demands of the employees working in various units of All India Radio.(27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to check the pressure of ruling party in the working of Press Information Bureau (28)]

[Failure to check blackmarketing in newsprint by certain big newspapers (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re 1 "

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be educed to Re 1."

[Failure to check irregularities, corruption and arbitrariness prevalent in the various units of All India Radio. (30)]

[Shri Laxminarain Pandeya]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in setting up a Radio Station at Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh.(36)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in providing television facility in Madhya Pradesh.(37)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take any effective steps about the impending newsprint crisis despite the fact that Government was fully aware of it.(38)]

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effect changes for the better functioning of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.(39)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of discrimination against the opposition M.Ps. in giving coverage to their statements and speeches over All India Radio.(40)]

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Perverse bungling in the matter of the projected taking-over of foreign controlled Metro Cinema in Calcutta and Bombay.(31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Calculated Passivity over promised but unfulfilled schemes for diffusion of Newspaper ownership and its de-linking from big money interests.(32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Entirely unconscionable delay over implementation of assurance several times given to Parliament about legislation regulating the wages and working conditions of film industry workers.(33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disarray and deteioration in the matter of properly organising publications and ensuring their quality and optimum circulation.(34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent and even to check evil results flowing from sureptitious transfer abroad of the ownership and control of the notorious foreign film concern, Metro Goldwyn Mayer. (35)]

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : (Kendrapara) I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up a 100 K.W. full-fledged Radio Station in Cuttack. (41)

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in purchase of land in Cuttack for the Cuttack Station of All India Radio. (42)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Utilisation of the All India Radio for partisan ends in favour of the ruling party during the elections.(43)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting the reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating standard of programmes being broadcast from the Cuttack Station of All India Radio. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Broadcasting the reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring Oriya language by the All India Radio by not introducing lessons in Oriya. (45)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

*SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has under its control important media of mass communication which play very important role in shaping public opinion and they are the vehicles of mass information. As such, the role of the mass media and its importance can well be realised and it is also necessary that these instruments of communication should be used with caution and care. Unfortunately we find that while using the communication media the Government do not exercise as much impartiality and caution as is required of them. We have found that Government utilises these machinary for the propagation of the policies of its own party and very often information is given to the people which are either untrue or are based on half-truths. I would particularly like to say that the All India Radio while catering programmes like "San sad Parikarma" and "Sansad Samiksha" present a picture before the people as if the country has no problems or the problems have been solved completely. They try to paint a picture as if the country has progressed a lot and the credit of it goes only to this Government. Needless to say neither of these are true but the Government nonetheless try to mislead the people through its own propaganda machinery to boost up its own image. We have very often found that when the people restorted to democratic agitations and observed "bandhs", the All India Radio gives concocted news to the people by saying that all was well; the trains are running smoothly and the transport system had not been affected by the people's agitations. As a result of these misleading broadcasts people are put to difficulty to go to the railway station only to discover that all they had heard was wrong and misleading. They further experience that newspapers and letters were being delivered late and from their own experiences people have become wiser and they do not place as much reliance on Government news broadcast as they used to do in the past. Whenever there is strike in any industrial organisation, it has almost become a practice with the Government to come out with ready made statement that 70 to 80 per cent of the workers have not joined the strike and the industrial organisation is functioning smoothly, while the truth of the matter was that the strike was complete in that industrial organisation. In this way the Government relentlessly try to mislead the people by catering to them half truths or untruths The use of the All India Radio, rather the misuse of it, in party interests become all the more glaring whenever elections are held either in a State or in the Centre. The Prime Minister and the Ministers belonging to the Congress partly tour the different constituencies and deliver speeches. The speeches are played up beyond all proportions and even arrangements are made to brodcast special newsreal. Contrasting to this all out till in favour of the ruling party, the All India Radio taken an extremely partisan attitude towards the Opposition parties who are in the field of election. Important leaders of the Opposition address mammoth meetings but their speeches are usually ignored In broadcasting elections results the Government adopts a peculiar trics which only confirms that the All India Radio has only to serve the interests of the ruling party and nothing else.

MR CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue tomarrow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, this debate was to begin at 5 O' Clock. But it began

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

at about five minutes to 6 O' Clock. Now, he is to leave tomorrow. If in this way, the programme is disturbed or altered, that puts us in difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If that difficulty is there, I will accommodate him. Let him finish his speech.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I would now say something about the newspapers. The big business houses of the country continue to have their control and influence on the newspapers and even though lot of discussions have taken place in this House to curtail this baneful influence of the business houses on newspapers nothing has been done by the Government. The Government had also talked about forming a Finance Corporation for giving financial aid to the small newspapers but as usual nothing has been done hereto. Newsprint is scarce these days. But the scarcity has hit the small newspapers for more grievously than the big newspaper with very large circulation. I would particularly like to mention about one newspaper called "Agradoot" published in Nepalese language from Darjeeling. You will agree Sir, that Nepalese language has its own importance in that area and it has its own emotional content also. But despite repeated request for the last 3-4 four months this small newspapers has failed to get any newsprint and it is now on the verge of closure. We very often talk aloud about national integration. But here is a case where a regional language newspaper that may be cater to the smaller sections of the people is being closed down and the Government look upon it with sheer apathy. It is very necessary that some urgent steps should be taken to ensure that merely because of shortage of newsprint this language daily is not allowed to languish and die. The newsprint is now selling for Rs. 4000 per ton and it is virtually impossible for small newspapers to survive. It is, therefore, necessary that Government must evolve some scheme for supplying newsprint to small newspapers at a subsidised rate. Coming to the Government's policy of giving advertisement the small newspapers continue to be neglected. Atleast a part of their financial difficulty could be mopped up if they got adequate Government advertisement but this is not being done. Our party runs mainly daily, weekly and monthly papers but none of them are getting Government advertisement. I would also like to know from the Government whether a firm in Calcutta has been given three-years contract for collecting advertisement for "Betar Jagat" and "Akashi". I do not quite understand why this responsibility of collecting advertisement has been given to a firm and I would urge that enquiries should be made to find out if there is anything "shady" in it or not.

The Press Information Bureau should be rightly called the "Party Information Bureau" because apart from serving the interest of the ruling party it does nothing else. The annual report also indicates that the Ministry has published a Nirodh Calander numbering 205 lakhs at a huge cost with the ostensive purpose of propagating family planning measures. I do not think that such calenders can do any good to the cause of family planning propaganda and it is a sheer waste. It is realy necessary to find out who has mooted this idea and how efficacious it has been in attaining its objectives.

We have lot of doubts if the expenditure on this item has been properly made. As regards the Censor Board we find that it takes a lot of time before a film is Okeyed. One has to go through a number of Committees before finally reaching the Censor Board and this entails delay. It is our considered view that the time taken in approving a film by a Censor Board should be reduced, that film should be approved within a time limit and above all there should be one Censor Board for every State.

The Film Industry, particularly the regional language films are suffering from the handicap of shortage of raw films. Many good films are being pro-

duced in Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and in other regional languages but the industry is not thriving in this sector because of the difficulties of getting films and getting them at a reasonable price. It is therefore necessary that the Government should endeavour to supply raw films to the regional language film industry at a cheap rate and along with this I would urge upon the Government to ensure that arrangements should be made for giving them adequate financial assistance so that they may grow and flourish.

18 HRS.

No attention is paid by the Government to ensure that a reasonable standard is maintained in the production of documentary films. Not only standard but it is Government's responsibility to see that truth is upheld. I would mention one documentary produced by Delhi Administration "New Glimpses of Delhi". This documentary depicts how the people of Delhi under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi fought for the independence of the country. A careful observer will not fail to note that the playcards carried by the demonstrators bore the slogan "China Go back". How such a fantastic thing could creep in and how it could be passed. The documentary also shows that independence day is celebrated in Delhi through Cabaret dances.

How far removed it is from the realities of the life? The documentary also shows that all progress have been made in Delhi only during the last two years—obviously under the Congress rule. There should be some decency, some norms of truth which should be followed while preparing a documentary.

It has been urged in this House more than once that the Metro-cinema of Calcutta should be taken over by the Government. Unfortunately, nothing is being done and we should naturally like the Government to throw more light on this issue.

A few words about the television. At a time when we find that we do not have good roads in our country, we have no irrigation facilities adequate to our needs, villages remain dark without electricity and the refugees remain uncared for huge expenditure on television at this point of time does not appear to be resonable. It is nothing more than a costly luxury meant for a few and we do not approve of it at this stage. Whenever an opposition member comes out victorious, the news of it is either delayed or put in such cryptic manner as if AIR feels ashamed of broadcasting the news of victory of an opposition member or that the opposition has committed a great crime by winning the election. Very recently, Sir, in Cachar constituency our party member Shri Nurul Hooda won the Lok Sabha seat. The news of his victory was held back by the all India Radio and it was broadcast late in the night at 10 p.m. Even while declaring the results the All India Radio did not give the details of the votes secured by the winning candidate. As contrasting to this for the whole day the All India Radio kept blaring to announce that the Congress candidate was winning and every now and then the listeners were told about the margin of the lead enjoyed by the Congress candidate. You will be amused to know that in the Assamese new bulletin the All India Radio had broadcast the details of the political bio-data of the defeated Congress candidate but not a word was spoken about our candidate. It appears that by winning the Election Shri Hooda had committed a crime because his success had gone contrary to the wishful thinking of the Government and naturally against the false propaganda that was done by the All India Radio all through the day preceding the final announcement of the result. Our party leader Shri A. K. Gopalan had written a letter to the concerned Minister but as far as I know the letter has only been acknowledged and nothing more has been done by the Government. And finally the children's film society. The House will recall that allegations

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyaa]

were made about the misuse of power by some of the officials of the society during the election of a member and lady member of this House. In pursuance of this allegation an Inquiry Committee was instituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry Mr. K. K. Khan. Earlier the matter was also referred to in Rajya Sabha but till today we do not know the findings of the Committee and whether Government have taken any action against the officials who have been found guilty by the Committee if it be so. Naturally therefore we are entitled to know about this inquiry and I hope the hon. Minister will come out with details about it when he replies to the debate. With these words I conclude.

18.06 HRS.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, We take up the Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I do not know whether there is any recorded history in any part of the world or at any time that the people who fought valiantly for their freedom with an implicit faith in the leadership, ultimately got a series of shocks of betrayal by that leadership.

The minorities of East Bengal as also the other people of Bengal had been to the dreamland of their heaven but that heaven of freedom was thrust on them at a calamitous cost. Not only that, they were partitioned and were denuded of their historical nationship. Soon after the Partition, the officers opted out and then in 1950 in three months over 30 lakhs of refugees crossed the border. Then the Nehru-Liaqat Pact was another betrayal. And, I do not know whether Mr. Khadilkar will have the reputation of hatching another conspiracy against the refugees by somehow managing the liable Chief Minister and creating some illusion in him for the integration of the people as if he has developed certain vested interests of refugees and trying somehow how to drop the 'refugee' and 'displaced person. If it is done, I warn Mr. Khadilkar. You can have this conspiracy between yourself and the Chief Minister of your Party, between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But the people of East Bengal know how they have suffered, the people of the Assam, the people of Tripura, the people of the whole eastern India, how they have suffered as a result of the tremendous influx of refugees. This conspiracy of completely dropping the word 'refugee' and the ordinary word 'displaced person' by creating an impression that the refugee problems have been solved and only marginally or peripherally the residual problems remain, then I warn him what a sort of agitation he has seen in Gujarat, what, a sort of agitation he has seen in Bihar will be the result. If you try to do that conspiracy, then there will be a volcanic eruption—I warn you—in West Bengal, in Tripura and also in a large part of Assam because they know the problems of refugees have not been settled.

With these words, I want to draw your attention as to how discriminately they have treated these East Bengal refugees and the refugees from West Pakistan. According to Government figures, after 1960, 41.77 lakhs refugees came. After 1971 there was an influx of about 9 lakhs. So total is 50.68 lakhs. In 1971 at the end of the Khulna and Jessore riots, another 11 lakhs came. So the total is 61.68 lakhs and there are many unregistered refugees like Shri B. K. Daschowdhury and others. So, the total figure will be about 65 lakhs...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : What about you?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am also unregistered. The total figure of refugees from West Pakistan is 47 lakhs

and for East Pakistan it is 65 lakhs. Without grudging the benefits which the Government have given to those betrayed people who have migrated from West Pakistan, I want to show what discriminative attitude you have taken about these former East Pakistani refugees. What have you given to the refugees from West Pakistan? Straightway, from the transit camps, they were sent to the Rehabilitation sites For one or two weeks they were in the relief camps. Straightway they were sent to the Rehabilitation site and thus the problem of their rehabilitation was directly solved. What have you given to them? You have given them land You have given West Pakistan refugees 70 lakhs acres of which 60 lakhs acres are from Punjab and Haryana only and only 10 lakhs are from other States and you have given 6½ lakhs rural houses to them. You have given these to them in Punjab and Haryana alone. I can challenge you Regarding urban houses, industrial and other establishments, the figure is 2.18 lakhs. And, regarding Government-built colonies for the refugees, it is over two lakhs houses. And, about these urban houses and industrial establishments the compensation, in the form of evacuee compensation, has been undervalued as Rs. 100 crores The Government-built colonies for the refugees has been undervalued as Rs 90 crores by which you have shown that you have given only Rs. 193 crores to the refugees from West Pakistan in exchange of the properties they left in West Pakistan. Let me make the comparison, Sir. What you have done for West Pakistan for the relief and rehabilitation after 1966. This is your figure, Rs. 206 crores. For East Pakistan, Rs. 218 crores. Why is it? In the case of refugees they are there for 5 years or 10 years or 20 years or even 26 years. There are 1.10 lakhs of refugees rotting in 22 Government camps outside West Bengal. For the relief purpose the expenditure is Rs. 130 lakhs. For their relief of West Pakistan it is Rs. 70 crores and for East Pakistan Rs. 100 crores. For rehabilitation purposes you have spent for West Pakistan Rs. 130 crores and for East Pakistan Rs. 118 crores. The total expenditure, if it is counted, according to the figure of compensation for properties comes to Rs. 355 crores and relief and rehabilitation Rs. 206 crores. The total is Rs. 561 crores. You have spent for rehabilitation purpose alone Rs. 491 crores. And, Sir, the total expenditure you have incurred so far for East Pakistan refugees for relief is Rs. 100 crores; for rehabilitation Rs. 118 crores; total Rs. 218 crores, because the compensation is 'zero' or nil. It is a big zero, you have not given them any compensation for the property they have left.

Sir, the rough, or the approximate calculation or per-head expenditure made for West Pakistan refugees is Rs 1,192 for the rehabilitation purpose. This is the total expenditure. I have taken your own data. It is your own 1966 data. The total expenditure per head is Rs. 1,192, for rehabilitation, Rs. 1,035. The per head expenditure for East Pakistan refugees total is Rs. 335 and for rehabilitation the per head expenditure is only Rs. 181. This is the calculation from your figure. This is what you have given in this book, a 1966 Government publication.

Therefore, Sir, if I say that the Government undertook a discriminative attitude in regard to rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees, am I unjustified?

It is wholly unjustified. Your calculation is the base of my calculation.

I would now draw your attention to the Nehru-Liakuat Pact. It was made obviously with a view to seeing that the refugees to East Pakistan and the Indian refugees to Former East Pakistan are entitled to sell, exchange or dispose of their property. What was done by Pandit Nehru? He thought that thousands or lakhs of refugees will go back to their motherland later on if this was provided for in the Pact. The result of it was this that instead of the refugees going back

[Shri Samar Guha]

to their motherland, they came more and more in number to India, but in vain; these refugees who went from West Bengal to Bihar and East Pakistan also came back. They were all entitled to sell, exchange or dispose of their properties freely in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. But, what happened to East Pakistan refugees? They were only the owners of 90% of the industrial production units of former East Pakistan. 60 to 70% of them were engaged in trade; I should say that about 75% of them alone were engaged in commerce. What happened to the balance of refugees, that is, 25% of refugees? After the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, all the properties were forcibly occupied, requisitioned and then, after 1965 war, those properties were declared as enemy properties. Not only that. Though they were given the freedom to sell, exchange or dispose of the property, nothing of that kind took place. The minorities were only allowed to go to East Pakistan but there never arose the question of selling, exchanging or disposing of the property. After 1965 war, all these properties were declared as enemy properties. Therefore, I say, this Nehru–Liaquat Pact was, of course, another betrayal of all the future East Pakistan minorities. After 1965, the Government decided that the properties left out in East and West Pakistan might be declared as enemy property. For that, the Government decided to give an *ex-gratia* payment upto the extent of 25% of the properties left by them either in East Pakistan or in West Pakistan.

Sir, you will be astonished to know that 101.40 crores of *ex-gratia* payment alone was given to the refugees from East Pakistan while Rs. 1.10 crores was given to the refugees from West Pakistan. All the properties were lost and nothing was left in West Pakistan. I do not know how they got Rs. 1.10 crores.

Only this morning I asked a question from the Industrial Development Minister with regard to the Ganesh Flour Mills in Delhi. But, that has nothing to do with this at all. After 1965 war, all their properties were transferred. They got compensation for the evacuee properties. even that they got by producing various spurious documents. They got Rs. 27 lakhs as *ex-gratia* compensation from the Government. I have given many examples. I can give you the names as well. About 32 persons got Rs. 101 lakhs from Bangalore, Calcutta and other places. They have nothing to do with the refugees from East Pakistan. By various spurious documents, they got Rs. 1.10 crores as an *ex-gratia* payment for the properties left in East Pakistan About Rs. 1 40 crores only was given as *ex-gratia* payment. This is a matter of shame.

Sir, I have done a little bit of calculation with regard to the *ex-gratia* payment that has been made to these 80 persons. Of course, I do not want to bring in the linguistic discrimination here. Those who went to former East Pakistan are the persons who went outside West Bengal and it is they who got 80% of the *ex-gratia* compensation from Government and not these real genuine evacuees—the migrants. The people who went to Bombay they all came from Silchar or West Bengal. They got 50% compensation. Not only that. But, no publicity was given at all with regard to that in the West Bengal paper. As a result, 6,000 applications were there asking for the *ex-gratia* compensation whereas 65 lakhs of refugees from East Pakistan are really entitled to get such an *ex-gratia* compensation. Sir, then all the officers from East Pakistan have been opted out Could you not find a few officers from East Pakistan who could be incharge of *ex gratia* compensation office. So, that is another conspiracy.

You can convince Mr. Sidartha Shankar Ray, your yes-man, that the word 'refugee' has become some connotation of vested interests. But do you understand its implication? If the word 'refugees' is dropped and the problems of the refugees are taken to be finally solved what will happen to their rights which have still to be

negotiated with Bangladesh and Pakistan government about the evacuee property? What will happen to the demand for *ex-gratia* compensation? This is again a conspiracy. If Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray has agreed to the proposal made by the Centre he has acted foolishly. It will soon recoil on him. So, I want to know categorically what is your policy?

Secondly, about the Rs. 150 crore Master Plan prepared by West Bengal Government. Whether you are going to accept it. The refugee problem has been created by the decision of the national leaders. It is a national commitment to the refugees. If it is so, it is the national responsibility and not the responsibility of the State. Therefore, to implement or execute this Rs. 150 crore Master Plan for rehabilitation of the refugees of West Bengal should be the responsibility of the Central Government and not of the State Government. You can do it in cooperation with the West Bengal Government but should not be left as a charge exclusively for the West Bengal Government. That will be another betrayal. Further, I want to know there are still 1.10 lakh refugees in 22 camps outside West Bengal. These people have been reduced to biological animals after remaining in the camps for over 25 to 26 years. Why don't you take concrete steps to settle them? May I know what is the rehabilitation programme for them? An inter-departmental team was sent to Andamans as far back as 1967. Such an high-powered committee was never formed for any other problem. All the important Secretaries of the Government composed that inter-departmental team. That inter-departmental team prepared a note which was accepted by the Government, indicating that by 1970, seventy-five thousand refugees will be settled in Andamans and by 1972 one lakh and fifty thousand refugees will be settled in Andamans. People want to go to Andamans but the Government is completely silent. They are side-tracking and refusing the request or demand of the refugees. I want to know from Government whether they are going to send them to the Andamans, and if so, how, when and in what way they are going to do it. I submit that they will have to do it.

It has been said that the refugees desert the rehabilitation camps. Certainly they will do it because there is no scope for their economic rehabilitation in those camps. If you settle them anywhere and everywhere you like, this is what will happen. Some refugees have been sent to Terai; they have not come back; those who are in the Naini Tal area have not come back. Those in the Dandakaranya area do not come back. Those who have been sent to the Andamans do not come back If you give them facilities at a proper place for their proper economic rehabilitation, they will not come back But if on the other hand you throw them in a desert on in a sandy land or anywhere and everywhere, and give money to the State Government for their rehabilitation, what will happen is that the State Government would only squander away all the money, and these refugees will get just a cost and nothing for their economic rehabilitation, and naturally they will desert the camps and come away. Therefore, I would like to know from Government what their actual scheme for the economic rehabilitation of these refugees who are still in these 22 camps is.

I want to know why the Ministry of Commerce should have to deal with the problems of *ex-gratia* compensation to the evacuees. It is the problem of the Rehabilitation Department. I would request the Rehabilitation Minister to ask the Government that that charge should be transferred to the Department of Rehabilitation, because it is the problem of the Rehabilitation Ministry They are giving *ex-gratia* compensation for the properties which the refugees had left either in West Pakistan or in former East Pakistan. I want that the hon. Minister should ask the Government that that department should be transferred under his charge. The Department of Rehabilitation should immediately open an office in Calcutta, with a branch at

[Shri Samar Guha]

Agartala and another at Gauhati and also issue a fresh announcement inviting fresh applications for having *ex-gratia* compensation for the enemy properties which have been declared as enemy properties or properties of the evacuees who have left.

By 31st March, the tenure of the review committee is going to come to an end. I would like to know what is going to be done in regard to that committee. Are Government going to think that the residuary problem of the refugees has been finally settled? If on the assumption they wind up that review committee, then they are realy up for that conspiracy. Otherwise, it is necessary that that committee should be reconstituted, because only one Member of Parliament is there as a member. Let him reconstitute that committee, and call it a refugee committee or a refugee welfare committee or whatever he likes so that the problems of rehabilitation of the refugees in the different camps and in West Bengal proper and in Tripura and Assam can be looked after, can be reviwed and the various plans and programmes can be properly evaluated and assessed with a view to seeing how they are executed.

I would conclude with just one more sentance. These betrayed people have done a revolution. The two revolutionary centres were at Dacca. *Bande Motaram* became the national anthem by the sacrifice of the people at Barisal. Every jail in former East Bengal is hallowed by the memory of these martyrs Therefore, I submit that these people have been betrayed. But I would request Government not to betray the future generation of the refugees. That is my humble submission to them. If they try to do it, it will recoil and we shall also not sit idle.

MR CHAIRMAN : Four Members have received priority in the ballot for asking questions.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country has been beset with the problem of refugee rehabilitation from the year of Independence, i.e. 1947. After partition, 58 lakhs of refugees poured into our country from former East Pakistan. The Central Government gave a solemn commitment of rehabilitation the entire lot of refugees. But, so far only 12 lakhs or refugees have been rehabilitated and 46 lakhs of people are still awaiting resettlement. Now, the Central Government are determined to get rid of their solemn commitment. They now want to shove this responsibility on the State Government. I would like to know when the master-plan prepared by the State Government for rehabilitating these refugees and for giving them employment opportunities was submitted to the Central Government and what action has been taken by the Central Government for implementating this master-plan.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is going to be the fate of the Review Committee appointed to assess the impact of rehabilitation programmes. I want to know whether this Review Committee will be allowed to survive or will be extinguished after its term.

I want to relate how the Central Government have been discriminating among the refugees from West Pakistan and those from former East Pakistan. For lakhs of refugees from West Pakistan, besides paying compensation, free houses were given in Old Rajinder Nagar in Delhi. But in the case of refugees from East Pakistan settled in Chittaranjan Colony in Delhi, a sum of Rs. 30 per sq. ft. was charged. I charge that the Government have practised discrimination in rehabilitating the East Pakistan refugees. I demand that the Government should refund all the money collected from the East Pakistan refugees settled in Chitaranjan colony and they should be given free houses, as had been done in the case of West Pakistan refugees.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

According to the terms of latest sirimavo Bandaranaika—Indira Gandhi Agreement, by the end of 1979, 5,25,000 people of Indian origin living in Sri Lanka should be repatriated, a majority of whom are Tamil-speaking. The Tamil Nadu Government is already faced with the problem of rehabilitating 1,06,708 repatriates from Burma and 61,038 repatriates from Sri Lanka. I want to say that the Centre should not repeat in regard to Tamil Nadu what they are trying to do in West Bengal, upon whose shoulders the Central Government are trying to impose the burden of rehabilitating lakhs of refugees. I would like to know the hon. Minister what plan he has drawn up for rehabilitating 5,25,000 repatriates from Sri Lanka.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति महोदय, आप एक अच्छे वकील हैं । मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हू कि रिहैबिलिटेशन का माने क्या है? जिस को जमीन दी उस को उस जमीन पर कोई राइट नही दिया । मेरे जिले में 50,000 रेफ्यूजीज हैं और मेरी कास्टीट्यूएसी मे 25 हजार है । उन को वहा जो जमीन दी उस जमीन पर रेफ्यूजी लोगा को राइट नही दिया और जब राइट नही दिया तो रेफ्यूजीज को बैंक कर्जा नही देना, कोआपरेटिव बैंक कर्जा नही देता । मत्री महोदय को चिट्ठी लिखते लिखते थक गए । मत्री महोदय कहते है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेट से कहिए । राज्य सरकार ने कहा कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पासिविलिटी है । जमीन ऐक्वायर करने का काम आप ने किया । रेफ्यूजी लोगो को दिया, लेकिन उन को राइट नही दिया तो उन को कर्ज नही मिलता हे, डेवलपमेट का पैसा नही मिलता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि जमीन बेच कर वह दूसरी जगह चले जाते है । यह सेट्रल गवर्नमेट की जवाबदेही है । सेट्रल गवर्नमेट और मत्री जी इस को नही निभा रहे है । मत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखते लिखते हम थक गए । जो रेफ्यूजीज मेरे जिले में गए, उन्होने कहा कि हम उन को ट्रेनिंग देंगे ताकि अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा सके । लेकिन अब तक एक भी टेकनिकल स्कूल उन्हे नही दिया । एक स्कूल चलाया लेकिन चलाने के बाद फिर बन्द कर दिया । अब कहते है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेट चलाए । स्टेट गवर्नमेट कहती है कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेट पैसा नही देती है । तो जवाबदेही सेट्रल गवर्नमेट की है, नेशनल जवाबदेही है । सेट्रल गवर्नमेट को अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि इन को टेकनिकल ट्रेनिंग देते हैं या नही, टेकनिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिए स्कूल खोलना चाहिए । मगर सेट्रल गवर्नमेट कहती है कि हमारा तो काम खत्म हो गया । मैं पूछता हू रिहैबिलिटेशन के माने क्या है? उन का रिहैबिटेशन हुआ ही नही ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जिस जमीन पर इन को बसाया वह जमीन एक शुगर फैक्ट्री से लिया, उस मे ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए थे, कुछ ट्यूबवेल चल रहे हैं, सब नही चल रहे हैं । नतीजा यह है कि उनको खेती के लिए पानी नही मिल रहा है, सिचाई नही हो पा रही है । जब पानी नही मिल रहा है तो कैसे खेती करे ? तो इन को तो चाहिए था कि किसी आदमी को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के पहले उस को सारी सहायता और सहुलियतें देते । जो जमीन दी है वहा पर इन की जवाबदेही है कि ट्यूबवेल दे, उस के लिए कर्जा दे, उन के लिए रोजी रोटी का इजजाम करे । सब उस मे खेती करने वाले नही आए । कुछ खेती करने वाले आए, कुछ रोजगार करने वाले आए । तो रोजगार के लिए इन का इतजाम करना चाहिए । उस के लिए पैसा देना चाहिए । जैसा मैं ने बताया मेरे जिले मे 50 हजार रेफ्यूजीज है और मेरी कास्टीट्यूऐंसी में 25 हजार हैं । 13-14 हजार रेफ्यूजी लोगा का वोट है । वे रेफ्यूजी लोग हमारे साथ है, हमारे भाई है । उन मे अच्छे लड़के है और जो वहा से सर्टिफिकेट ले कर आए उन को दौड़ना पड़ता है कि हम को इस सर्टिफिकेट पर नौकरी मिलेगी, या नही मिलेगी । बिहार गवर्नमेट को चाहिए कि इन को रेकग्नाइज करे और कहे कि हा, नौकरी मिलेगी । अब वे

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी भी सीख गए है। उन को काम देना चाहिए। जो उन मे पढ़े लिखे आए है और जो टेकनिकल काम जानते है उन को काम देना चाहिए। लेकिन स्टेट गवनमेंट नही देती है। आज से नही, जमाने से लिखते लिखते हम थक गए। सेंट्रल गवनमेंट कहती है स्टेट मे जाओ, स्टेट गवनमेंट कहती हे सटर मे जाओ। हमारी तरफ कहावत है कि बेर का मारा हुआ बबूल की तरफ जाय और बबूल का मारा हुआ बेल की तरफ जाय, वही हाल हे। मेरा कहना यह है कि सट्रल गवनमट की सारी जवाबदेही है। मै गुहा साहब का धन्यवाद देता हू कि बडा अच्छा प्रश्न उन्होने उठाया। रिहैबिलिटशन क माने क्या ह यह आप इन का समझाइए, आप भी वकील ह, य भी वकील है, यह इन की अच्छी तरह स समझाइए।

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) Sir, the problem is very clear, and we have discussed in this august House umpteen times the sad plight of the refugees particularly from the former East Pakistan which is now Bangladesh The disparities have been clearly shown by the hon speakers before me Apart from these 70 lakh acres of agricultural land, 6½ lakh acres of other village areas, homestead lands, and more than two lakh rural villages, some shops in the rural areas and also 2,21,000 Government-built properties, all the properties, what ever the West Pakistan displaced persons have had, they have been given the benefit of these things to be enjoyed here in India, their pension money, their deposits, their cash valuables, their contractors' agreements, their service benefits More than two lakhs of these West Pakistan displaced persons have been given jobs under the Government undertakings and Government offices In the case of East Pakistan displaced persons, it is hardly 322 Mark out this difference.

The basic question here, on which this discussion has been raised—though it has been given a bigger spectrum—is about the camp refugees I shall be very brief and short. Even in the case of the camp refugees, in reply to this Unstarred Question No 2372, the hon. Minister has replied that in Assam there are seven camps You kindly refer to your own replies You have said that the total number of persons is 5,311 and the number of families is 1 339

In today's *Patriot*, there is a big report It says —"Assam Government today close the Rehabilitation Department' What does the Government of Assam say? I quote from the *Patriot*—from its front page

> There are still about 3,500 refugee families in six camps in Assam, three in Goalpara, two in Cachar and one in Kamrup They are now getting only cash doles, varying between Rs 40 and Rs 75 according to the family size—

Not even per head It is according to family size Then I quote further

> The State had prepared schemes for rehabilitation and submitted them to the Centre for approval and financial sanctions in many cases, but up till now nothing has been done by the Centre"

Now, according to this report, the Assam Government is closing down the Rehabilitation Department So also will be the case with regard to Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar and many others

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Under a directive from the Centre

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY The disparity is this.

Here, the Minister say in his reply that there are 1,339 families. But the Assam Government's spokesman says-the Minister of Rehabilitation of the Government of Assam—there are 3,500 families I do not know which one is Correct and how this sort of figures are coming up

In brief, I would mention. Even on the 7th March last, there was another question about the number of displaced

persons from East Pakistan in different parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In Little Andamans, the former East Pakistan refugees—324 families Great Nicobar, ex-servicemen 100 families; Katchal Island repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma-there are two families, etc. Coming to the question of Little Andaman and also the main island; there are, but they are not mentioned That have said that it is 325 only on the 7th March last.

I have a paper here distributed to me as a Member of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the 6th October, 1973 There, it has been said: "Migrants from the former East Pakistan in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 560 families." Kindly consult your own papers

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I warn you, this Consultative Committee for the Rehabilitation Ministry is going to be wound up again by the Centre.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please continue

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: 560 families. What sort of figure the hon. Minister has given before us? Here, it has been said that it is 324 including 126 inducted in September, 1973. This is the treatment meted out to them. This can be seen from the papers submitted by the Minister of Rehabilitation. There is difference in the treatment meted out to displaced persons from former East Pakistan, ex-servicemen, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka. Land: Families resettled in agriculture 5 acres, for ex. serivcemen-10 acres, for repatriates from Sri Lanka employment for two per family and for mazdoors and others. Homestead land: One-third acre for East Pakistan refugees and one acre for ex-servicemen. I am making a substantial point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daschowdhury, you are entitled to ask only one question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Maintenance assistance for East Pakistan refugees only cash doles, at the rate....

MR CHAIRMAN: You are entitled o ask only one question. I have given you sufficient latitude

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: It is not a convention. I am taking a little time. This is very interesting. Maintenance assistance, only cash at the rate approved by this Ministry for six months. For ex-serivcemen. Rs 1800 in the first year, Rs. 1350 in the second year and Rs. 900 in the third year. Maintenance assistance after the stipulated period of six months, for East Pakistan refugees 50% of the date enunciated above that is, cash dole varying between Rs. 75. This is applicable in the case of Assam and several other places This is 50%. For their housing, Rs. 2000 loan, plough animals etc. Rs. 800 loan. For ex servicemen, all other assistance grants etc. lump-sum Rs 5000 and for their buildings extra Rs. 2500.

I have not come across any such disparity between man and man. By all forms, norms and standards, they are also Indian citizens. I would ask the Minister, are these East Pakistan refugees not real human beings? Are they really being humanly treated? I would ask the hon. Minister to touch his heart and have a sort of heart-searching, as to what he has been doing. We have the greatest experiences. Sir, India has been witnessing, in the past, the problem of refugees which is so gigantic, for which there is no comparison in any other part of the world. Even in the case of Bangladesh refugees, with a determined will of the Government that would have been settled. In the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan with a determined will of the Government, it has been successfully settled. Hats off to this Government. I find in the papers that in the case of settlement and rehabilitation in Chhamb area, they have a separate authority. Unfortunately, in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan, they have not done anything. I do not say that they have not the capability to do this

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

They have that capability. But, they have not the mind to do that. As a matter of fact, Sir, if anything is to be said about this Ministry, in relation to rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan, it is a betrayal for which there is no comparison in the world. It is absolutely a flop, a freak and a flippant. I have no grudge against the Minister personally, but, such a flop, freak and flippant Ministry I have not seen ever. Let the hon. Minister reply. Are they not real human beings? Does he not consider them as Indian citizens owing allegiance to the Indian Constitution? If that be so, why there is this double-standard? It is the Ministry for double-standards.

My hon. friend says, what is the meaning of this rehabilitation, if you do not have proper scope for settlement in terms of land and others, in the district of Champaran, from which he comes-senior Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. I can give this intre-pretation to the hon. Minister. The rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, means to this Ministry, a coercion, means destruction of their lives and property and everything else. It is this which is being perpetrated by this Ministry of Rehabilitation at the Centre and the posterity will not forgive. It will recoil on the heads of this Ministry, whether Mr Khadilkar is the Minister today or somebody else tomorrow, it will recoil and the time is coming.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, I do not want to repeat the points mentioned by the earlier speakers. The minister will admit that througout there has been discrimination between the West Pakistan refugees and East Pakistan refugees. It is a sorry state of affairs that after 27 years, Government has come to the conclusion that the word 'refugee' should wiped out from the official document. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that from the Centre you have instructed the State Governments, specially the Governments West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, wind up the rehabilitation departments. About Assam, some facts have come out today in the papers that officers have already been served with notices that their services will no longer be required, because the rehabilitation department is going to be wound up. The same is the situation in West Bengal. An attempt is being made by the West Bengal Government to shift the thousands of employees working in the rehabilitation department to other departments or retrench them. This is being under the instructions of the Central Government. The same Congress Government is there at the Centre and in the States and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has no guts to go against the Centre's instructions.

Shri Bhibhuti Mishra said that you should rehabilitate the refugees economically, either by giving them employment or by giving them the real right over the land. It is no use giving them some land where there cannot be any cultivation because they are not being given any resources for cultivation. It has been said that only 21,300—I do not know whether they are families or individuals—camp refugees outside West Bengal are going to be resettled in the fifth plan. Is this the total number of refugees to be resettled ? I know even in Mana camp and outside the camp so many refugees are still to be resettled. They are not being treated as refugees because either they have lost the requisite papers or could not procure the papers by bribing the officials on the border.

My question is whether you are going to wind up the rehabilitation department in the Centre and in the eastern States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. If not, how could the Assam Government issue such an order to the Rehabilitation Department that they are going to wind it up and the officers will be either retrenched or transferred to other States ? Then, I would like to know the total number of families, which are called camp refugees outside West Bengal, which require resettlement. Is it not a fact that there are thousands and thousands who are in need of rehabilitation within a reasonable period

of time? Is it not a fact that so far as the rehabilitation of refugees is concerned the East Pakistan refugees are discriminated against, even as compared with West Pakistan, Ceylon or Burma refugees? The hon. Minister must make clear all these points in his reply.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Mr. Chairman, you might recall that on the last occasion, when the Lok Sabha had a half an hour discussion, this ground was covered. I would like to remind the hon. Member that in the notice itself he has stated that he wants to raise the discussion on the following points.... (*interruptions*) (1) The reasons for the delay in rehabilitation; (2) the recommendations of the high-power committee for the resettlement in Andamans; and (3) the responsibility entrusted to the West Bengal Government on this question. These are the three points on which the hon. Member was permitted to raise this discussion, soon after the last debate.... (*interruptions*). While I do not want to shirk the responsibility of replying to the other points, the hon. Members must remember that under the rules when they raise a debate, or a half an hour discussion, it should be confined to certain points and the same grounds need not be covered.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : "रिहैब्लीटेशन" शब्द के ये माने बतावें, यह शब्द इसमें है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Even then I am prepared to give a brief reply to the other points which, to my mind, are quite outside the scope of the present discussion of the half an hour discussion which was permitted by the Speaker.

There was the highly emotionally surcharged speech of my hon. friend, Shri Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. It has become almost a convention that, although a half an hour discussion is asked for on the basis of wanting some clarifications, ultimately the discussion expands. I hope the Minister will deal with those points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already promised that he will reply to all the queries, as far as practicable.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member has raised a debate on the entire issue of the East Pakistan displaced persons and he made a comparison. My hon. friend from Bihar referred to the Bihari refugees.

Here I would like to pay my compliment to my hon. friend, Shri Guha. I know him very well. When he is outside the House, he is a sweet and calm person, and I like him. But once he is on his legs, it is extremely difficult: he knows his weakness. He was a professor. Usually, professors are very staid types of people...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, you still like him in the House.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would say only one thing. I do recognise that Partition was a great tragedy. Of all the people, Bengalee people, particularly suffered the most. Admitting all these things, they should not draw comparisons and charge the Government with any sort of discrimination. There is no question of discrimination at all. The Central Government is always extremely conscious about their responsibility towards the refugees because, we feel, their suffering is due to certain political events in the past. We have taken the full responsibility, whether in the east or in the west. But in the west, because of certain happenings, their problems were settled. But in the east they are still continuing. Let us objectively apply our mind to this problem. With all our efforts to settle the problem, we are still having on hand certain refugees outside West Bengal.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, it would be wrong on his part to say that Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray is a yesman. I have discussed this problem with the Refugee Minister in West Bengal as well as with Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray. He is so much concerned with it. He wants to see that there is a sense of belonging in every refugee family. He has presented the Master

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

Plan and he wants a sort of Plan to settle the problem once and for all Therefore, it is not a question of the Central Government absolving itself of the responsibility

As I said on the last occasion, their Plan is of Rs. 150 crores Now, we have made a provision for East Pakistan displaced persons to the tune of Rs 6 crores We have given titles to land; we have written off the loans I may tell the hon. Members that they should not try to politicalise the issue I want to treat it basically as a human problem....

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: Just a clarification

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I am not vielding

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: The Minister has said that loans have been written off I want to know whether all the small loans have been written off or they are conditionally written off Let him clarify that

SHRI R K KHADILKAR: So, there is no question of discrimination I totally reject even that suggestion Secondly, so far as West Bengal Government lead by Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray is concerned, when they came and discussed the problem, they had the best of intentions in the sense that they wanted to see that the refugee problem is settled once and for all, let us make a surpreme effort to settle them and give them a sense of belonging to the land itself and, under the new development schemes, find some way to settle the problem

They have taken the responsibility in consultation with the Central Government and in consultation with the Planning Commission I do not imagine for a moment, whatever has been decided about giving help in the broad development Plan of West Bengal, that that will not be done

As regards the question of compensation, the Nehru-Liaqat Ali Pact, he knows the position. When East Pakistan was liberated, he was literally dancing in the House. I have seen it with my own eyes. I was holding the charge of refugees then. At that time he never thought that the present Government in Bangladesh would be the successor Government of the old Government. So, Nehru-Liaqat Ali pact, so far as the present Bangladesh Government is concerned, is not binding on them He must remember that All these issues must be kept in view

19 HRS.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY: On a point of order The main force of the arugment is not to demand any compensation from the present Bangladesh Government The main contention is that East Pakistan refugees did not get any compensation, their case is still to be considered: the matter should not be wound up That is the main contention But the hon Minister is giving a different story

MR CHAIRMAN: Please sit down There is no point of order

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I carefully avoided using that sort of expression I only used the expression that their right to compensation for the properties left behind remains On how this right will be fulfilled, for obvious political reasons I kept silent. Therefore, do not discuss this matter A time will come when this may have to be solved, when we may have to evolve a process.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR: I have not referred to compensation. I have referred to the Nehru-Liaqat Ali Pact, the implications of it, where the entire issue could have been settled like West Pakistan But unfortunately it could not be I do not want to say anything just now about the compensation part because it will perhaps create further difficulties

Now I would like to say something about Bihar He is right in saying that, in Bihar, we have a number of refugees. They have settled down. We have advanced them loans, and so

far as title to land is concerned, it is under active consideration; it will be conferred soon. So far as other facilities are concerned, he should not feel that we have absolved ourselves of our responsibility. The only thing is that we operate through Bihar Government.

Whatever difficulties he has pointed out regarding school, drinking water, well and so on, I will see what is being done; if he writes to me, I will look into it, because he is an old friend of ours; perhaps, he is the oldest member of this House; he takes personal interest in the problems of the poor. Therefore, I was very much moved by what he said. I give him an assurance that I will look into it

So far as the main issue of Andaman is concerned, I will be very brief. He has referred to the team. I will give him a few facts on that. The whole question is regarding the team. The hon. Member would realise that the Andaman-Nicobar Islands have rich forest resources, and when we think of settling there, we have to remember one thing. Extraction of forest wealth, utilisation of forest resources, survey of land, all these preliminary things are there. Then there is also the question of infra-structure, roads and waterways. All these things take a long time. But they are being done. When the team was set up in 1964-65, they thought that there were 75,000 persons on the mainland. They visualised that within five years this number will be doubled. But, when they thought of doubling the number, it was not all from outside because they have got to see that the additional population that is growing there must also be found some place and land. Then, there are the landless labour as also the tribals. They also need some land. . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why is the Minister giving a distorted picture ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am giving all the facts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would request the hon. Minister to go through that printed report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If this dialogue goes on, we will never reach the end.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as refugee resettlement in the Andamans is concerned, I am giving you the figures at the present juncture. In Betapur the Middle Andamans 329 families have been settled. In Neil Island, as he mentioned, 98 families have been settled. In Little Andamans, 123 families have been settled. So the total is 560 families. Another 126 families have just gone there.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : But this was the reply given by your officials.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the Greater Nicobar island is concerned, as I said earlier when we send people, we want to create a community, a most integrated one and not an isolate one.

Another thing, we have look from the strategic point also. So, the Government have decided to settle some ex-servicemen families. So, from that angle 100 families were sent in 1969 and another 100 have just gone there. In all, it will be 400 on the East Coast and another 400 on the West Coast is the only possibility of settlement on that island and most of it, the land and settlement advantage, will go to the ex-servicemen. They have been persuaded to go and settle there.

Now, we come to the other infra-structure things.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Why should there be any discrimination between East Bengal refugees and ex-servicemen.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There is one misconception. There was no plan. It was a sort of guidance. Later on, as I said, all these things will have to be worked out within the frame-

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

work of the Union Territory administration with their co-operation. For forestry, for water, for roads and for other facilities, all these things will have to be done.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : There is a discrimination in regard to financial assistance.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I must also mention about in one island, the Little Andaman. I will only mention in brief. Half the families from East Pakistan Displaced persons, that is, 1100 will be settled on this. The total possibility is 2200. That is the present position. I would like to again appeal because the other problem of repatriates from Sri Lanka is there. We have got to settle them and we are trying to settle some of them there. ...(*Interruptions*). There is no possibility and it is wrong to suggest to hand over this area to one State and another area to another State. There is no possibility for that. As I said the Union Territory is administered by the Centre and we will have to accommodate both the repatriates from Sri Lanka—about 1100 families and also from East Pakistan Refugees.

To sum up, I would say one thing. All sorts of allegations have been bandied about. In the short time at my disposal, I am not in a position to give reply to them, but I say again and I repeat that there is no question of giving one treatment to one set of refugees and another type of treatment to others. Even treatment is being given. And if you just brandy words about the treatment, it will create a wrong impression. I would appeal one thing to the hon. Members. We fully realise the fate of the refugees because 23,000 familities are still in the camps; they are on my hand; I am trying to settle them on Poteru project near Dandakaranya in the coming years. So, we are doing every thing possible to settle them even outside West Bengal. I know there is pressure. West Bengal economy has its own problems. In a situation like this, I would appeal to hon. Members that they should not raise the refugee problem in a fashion as if State Government does not care so much, the Centre is neglecting them, etc. This is not the way to look at the problem. Any difficulty regarding the settlement of these people or any feeling that there is any discrimination, if in practice it is there, I will do everything possible to remove. With these words I would conclude.

But I would give one offer to my friend. All people are eager and I would also encourage; he mentioned to me he would like to go to the Andamans. I made enquiries; at the present moment air service is closed and the season is not good. From April onwards rain starts. Therefore, after this season is over, if there is favourable weather and communication is established, I will see at least a few who are very much interested going and visiting the island and seeing for themselves what wealth there is and at the same time what tremendous problems we have to overcome before we use it as a settlement of displaced persons. Thank you.

19.12 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 28, 1974/Chaitra 7, 1896 (Saka).